The New-York Times.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Execution of the Cuban Gens. Quesada and Aguilera.

Insurgent Depredations in the Holguin District.

Platform of the Labor Reformers for the Next Campaign.

Interesting Statistics of Pensions and Pensioners of 1812.

Progress of the New-York Yacht Squadron Eastward.

Important Decision on Bank Share Taxation in Chicago.

CUBA.

Aguilera Reported to be in Jamaica—Rebel Depredations—Execution of Gen. Quesada and Figueredo—Robberies.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—It is reported that FRANCISCO AGUILERA, the ex-Cuban Minister of War, has arrived in Jamaica. The *Voz de Cuba* says the forces of the insurgent Gen. YUCLAN are between Gibara and Holguin, committing many depredations. When the steamer left the rebels were situated in the town of Auras, midway on the road uniting Gibara and Holguin. The insurgent Gens. QUESADA and FIGUEREDO have been executed at Santiago de Cuba. Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer *Espana*, from Cadiz, now a week over-due at this port. Many unconfirmed rumors are in circulation regarding Porto Rico. Owing to the numerous robberies committed in and about this city during the past few weeks, the Police last night arrested over forty suspicious characters, principally negroes. This morning three negroes attacked a house in Lamparilla-street.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

A Political Platform Laid Down—Principles On Which They Propose to Go Before the Country Next Year.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—The declaration of principles with which the National Labor Party propose to go before the country next year as a political organization is as follows:

Referring to the call for a National Convention to nominate a President and a Vice-President, they say: In making this call and presuming to enter into competition with existing parties, it is meet we should give to the world our reasons as well as the remedies we propose for the wrongs of which we complain. Starting, then, with the maxim that our Government is founded on sovereignty and the consent of the governed, and its purpose is to protect property and enforce national rights, and thus give to all an equitable chance in the race of life, the land, water, air, and all natural elements are common gifts; governments are only trustees to guard against their misapplication; and as trustees they have no right to alienate them without the consent of the owner, freely given. That all class legislation whereby these original and common elements, or the proceeds of the same, enhanced by intelligent labor, are perverted from their original design, and made to inure to the benefit of non-producers and injury of producers, is wrong and subversive of the purposes of good government, that all able bodied intelligent persons should contribute to the common stock by fruitful industry, a sum or quantity equal to their own support; and legislation should tend as far as possible to the equitable distribution of the surplus products. If these propositions are true, our Government is wholly perverted from its true design, and the sacred names of democracy and republicanism are synonyms of despotism, and the parties represented thereby, as now organized, are engines of oppression, crushing out the lives of the people. We need only to point to the facts, that in this beneficent country of unlimited resources, with the land annually groaning beneath the products of human effort, the mass of the people have no supply beyond their daily wants, and are compelled, from unjust conditions, in sickness and misfortune, to become paupers and vagrants. Pauperism and crime are the prevailing questions of all modern statesmanship, and it is with these we have to deal. How far these evils are connected with the abuses inflicted on labor, a superficial statesmanship seems not to perceive. Chattel slavery has been abolished, but the rights and relations of labor stand just where they did before emancipation, in respect to the division of its products. The difference lies only in the methods of abstracting the results, and concentrating them in the few capitalists, now the masters and dictators of terms; and thus all labor is practically placed in the same condition of the slave before his emancipation. In thus placing it, the interest of all labor becomes common, and they must fight the battle in unity if they would succeed. What, then, are the instrumentalities by which these wrongs are inflicted?

First—Banking and moneyed monopolies by which, through ruinous rates of interest, the productions of human labor are concentrated in the hands of non-producers. This is the great central source of these wrongs, and through which all other monopolies exist and operate.

Second—Consolidated railroad and other transit monopolies whereby all industries are taxed to the last mill they will bear for the benefit of stockholders and stock-jobbers.

Third—Manufacturing monopolies, whereby small operators are crushed and the price of labor and its products are determined with mathematical certainty in the interests of capitalists.

Fourth—Land monopolies by which public domain is absorbed by a few speculators.

Fifth—Commercial and grain monopolies, speculating and enriching their bloated corporations on human necessities.

We propose to restore the Government to its original purpose, and as far as possible to remedy these evils and remove their results:

First—By establishing a monetary system based on the facts and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of the Government and adapted to the exigencies of legitimate commerce. To this end the circulating notes of the national and State banks, as well as all currency that is not a full legal tender, should be withdrawn from circulation and a proper currency issued by the Government which shall be legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, dues on imports included, and declared the lawful money of the United States. This currency or money to be interchangable at the pleasure of the holders of Government bonds bearing three per cent. interest, the Government creditors to have the privilege of taking the money or the bonds at their election, reserving to Congress the right to regulate the rate of interest on the bonds, and the value of the currency, so as to effect the equitable distribution of the products of labor between money or non-producing capital and productive industry.

Second—By paying the national debt in strict accordance with the laws under which it was originally contracted—gold where specifically promised; but all other forms of indebtedness, including the principal of the five-twenty bonds, shall be discharged, at the earliest option of the Government, in the legal-tender currency or lawful money of the United States, without funding it in long bonds, or in any way increasing the gold-paying and untaxed obligations of the Government.

Third—By preserving inviolate the public domain to actual settlers, tillers of the soil.

Fourth—By a tariff of revenue alone, believing as we do that the reduction of interest to adjust the rate will do more to increase rewards of labor, and to encourage the development of agriculture, mineral, manufacturing and mechanical resources, than any system of tariff laws that can be devised.

Fifth—By restraining, or if needs be abolishing, corporate monopolies under interdicting class legislation, and confining national legislation to that object; subjecting the military to the civil authorities, and reducing the army to a peace standard, and confining its operations to national purposes alone.

Sixth—By requiring that in all future wars the means necessary for their prosecution shall, as required, be collected from the wealth of the country, and not entailed on the future earnings of labor.

Seventh—By adopting an Indian policy founded on national justice, by which many valuable lives and many millions of money will be annually saved.

Eighth—By holding legislators to a more rigid accountability; by requiring the submission of the annexation of territory and other fundamental laws affecting the general interest of society to a vote of the whole people.

Ninth—By prohibiting the importation of coolies, or other servile labor, and protecting labor from all unnecessary burdens.

Tenth—By encouraging co-operative efforts and the building up of manufacturing industries throughout the country.

Eleventh—By granting general amnesty and restoring the Union at once on the basis of the equality of rights and privileges to all classes and interests; the impartial administration of justice being the only true bond of union to bind the States together and engage the affections of the people of the Government.

Twelfth—By the creation of a Board of Management of the currency and revenue, to consist of such intelligent business men as may be necessary to transact the fiscal affairs of the Government, which Board shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the collection of and disbursement of the revenue and the regulation of the currency, and empowered to employ and have the oversight of the clerical force and other officers and agents required in the discharge of all the duties pertaining to this Department, the same rule to be applied to the Post-office and Interior Departments as far as may be practicable, the Secretaries of the Departments to be Presidents of such Boards.

MILITARY PENSIONS.

Interesting Data Relative to the Pensioners of 1812—Comparative and Speculative Estimates—The Probable Annual Expense.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Considerable speculation having existed in reference to the question of how many survivors of the 1812 war are entitled to pensions under the Act of Feb. 14, 1871, the following data, compiled from the official records of the War Department, will be read with interest. During the War of 1812–14 the following number of enlistments occurred:

Soldiers of the regular army who served twelve months	38,186
Sailors and marines in the navy who served twelve months	17,846
Militia men who served twelve months	7,147
Militia men who served six months and less than twelve months	66,325
Militia men who served three months and less than six months	125,643
Militia men who served one month and less than three months	125,207
Militia men who served less than one month	147,300
Total enlistments	527,654

There were, therefore, 255,147 who served three months and longer, to which number should be added one-third of those who served one month and less than three months, amounting to 41,769, a total of 296,916 sixty days' men, in whose ranks those claiming pensions under the act of Feb. 14, 1871, must have served. It was estimated by the Pension officer, and reported to a committee of Congress in 1858-59, that 189,619 soldiers of the War of 1812, of all terms of service, survived at that date; and again, in 1866-67, that (including widows,) 99,655 were then alive. The latter report also referred to the estimated number of Revolutionary soldiers who would be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the act of 1832, at the time it was pending before Congress, and to the actual number of pensions admitted under it, which not only sustained the calculation, but indicated that it might be underrated. The duration of the War of the Revolution was more than double that of 1812, and the number enlisting more than once would, no doubt, be proportionately increased. One of the acts for Revolutionary pensions required nine months' service and the applicant to be in indigent circumstances, and the other required six months' service, without any other restriction. Of the 278,021 enlistments in that war, 55,110 received pensions, or one to every five soldiers without including widows. The same rule applied to soldiers of the war of 1812. Allowing a period to expire equal to that which intervened between the termination of the Revolutionary war and the date of the estimate, viz.: fifty-one years, gives 59,383 as entitled to pensions in 1865. The service required by the act of Feb. 14, 1871, being but sixty days, the number would be materially augmented. From similar data it is estimated by the Pension Office that in 1865, 31,196 widows of the soldiers of the war of 1812 were then alive, making a total of 92,579 entitled to pensions. So far as the examination of these claims has progressed the average age of the claimants is found to be seventy-nine years. If 92,579 widows and survivors were entitled to pensions in 1865, at this time, according to the Carlisle tables, 44,592 would be embraced within the provisions of the act of Feb. 14, 1871. It may be stated that of the total estimates given (527,654) many were second and third enlistments of the same soldier, which would materially reduce the number representing the soldiers actually in service. Allowing ten per cent. of this class, there would still be 40,133 persons now entitled to pensions under the act of Feb. 14, 1871, which, at the uniform rate of $8 per month, would amount to $3,852,768 per annum.

The following circular has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions:

In lieu of previous instructions from this office, dated July, 1871, for the information of applicants for pensions under the act of Feb. 14, 1871, you are informed in view of the express requirements of the act of Feb. 14, 1871, granting pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812, proof of loyalty will in all cases be carefully examined and the law strictly construed. When witnesses testify to the loyalty of a claimant their character must be established by the certificate of an officer of the United States Court, United States Commissioner, Assessor, Assistant Assessor, Collector, Deputy Collector, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, or a Postmaster, showing to the satisfaction of this office that, after careful investigation, he is convinced the above witnesses are men of undoubted good character for truth and veracity, and that their statements in the affidavit referred to are worthy of full faith and credit.

Total number of applications for pensions for service in the war of 1812, up to date, is 30,540.

YACHTING.

Eastward Run of the New-York Squadron—Foul Weather—Minot's Light the Rendezvous.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 10.—Seventeen of the New-York Yacht Club left New-London on Tuesday at 12½, and a dense fog coming on with a strong south-west breeze, several of the yachts made a harbor at Newport. Those which pushed on reached Vineyard Haven between 7 and 8 P. M., in the following order: *Dauntless*, Commodore BENNETT; *Columbia*, *Rambler*, *Wanderer*, *Tidal Wave*, *Dreadnaught*, *Foam*, *Gracie* and *Vixen*. The steam-yacht *Herald* accompanies the squadron. The yacht *Caprice*, of Boston, Capt. TEARS, in coming through Fisher's Island Sound, struck on Napatree Point, west of Watch Hill, where she was seen by one of the passing yachts. The *Gracie* and *Vixen* sailed this morning for Boston, intending to touch at Provincetown en route. The other yachts, which arrived last night, will remain here today, to enable the officers and guests to visit the camp-ground on Oak Bluffs and the vicinity. On the arrival of the yachts that did not reach port last night, the fleet will proceed to Nantasket Roads, where they will be received by the Eastern Squadron. The *Sappho*, which left New-York on Monday, owing to the thick weather, has not arrived.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The Secretary of the Eastern Yacht Club today received the following dispatch from New-Bedford:

Seventeen yachts leave here this forenoon to rendezvous at Minot's Ledge Light. From there we shall form in divisions to meet again.

(Signed.) THOS. SCHUYLER,
Fleet Captain New-York Yacht Squadron.

Another Effort in Behalf of Messner—The Governor Declines to Interfere.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 10.—Several gentlemen interested themselves in behalf of MESSNER, yesterday, and telegraphed the Governor, but his Excellency made the following reply:

To William H. Bowman, J. H. Kelly and William Guggenheim:

My decision in MESSNER's case, announced some days ago, was the result of most careful examination and anxious deliberation. It is final. I shall not interfere.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Taxing Shares of National Banks.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Judge BLODGETT, of the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the consolidation of thirteen national banks against the City Collector, has decided that the shares of the national banks cannot be assessed at a higher valuation than the par value thereof, and that the tax is in the nature of a royalty upon the denominational value of each share respectively. The Court also held the State law of 1867, providing for the taxation of bank shares, to be wholly void, because it is in contravention of the State Constitution, in that it provides for taxing shareholders in the district where the bank is located, instead of in the district where the shareholder is resident. The taxing power only to be exercised upon persons or properties within the jurisdiction. Shares owned by non-residents cannot be taxed, because such a regulation would be in conflict with the provisions of the Federal Constitution, providing that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the respective States.

LOUISIANA.

The Bolters' Convention—The Resolutions Adopted.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 10.—The Warmoth wing of the Republican Convention met at Turner's Hall at noon today, and 108 delegates answered to the roll. The Congressional Committee was announced, and it is the same as last year. The Committee reported resolutions indorsing the Administration, WARMOTH, and a faithful execution of the constituted provisions for the public education of children without distinction of color; in condemnation of appropriating to individual enterprises; urging the General Assembly to reduce its expenses; denouncing the acts of the Custom-house party; endeavoring to exclude by force of arms the recognized delegates of the Republican Convention and for other unlawful acts, and expressing the hope these acts are not at the command of President GRANT; indorsing his administration; requesting the removal of the Custom-house party, and the appointment of true Republicans; when it is ascertained the President indorses the acts of the Custom-house officials, the Convention only then withdraws its support from him, and repudiates and condemns him. In conclusion, the resolutions recommended the President of the Convention to appoint twenty citizens to visit Washington and petition for the removal of those persons denounced in the resolution, and requesting United States Senator WEST to inquire into the authority given the Custom-house party. The resolutions were adopted. This closed the business of the Convention.

Gov. WARMOTH was then invited to deliver an address, and complied. The City Press denounce the action of the Custom-house officials for suspending mercantile business yesterday, and characterize it as a gross outrage. Today the Federal troops were removed, and business was transacted as usual in the Custom-house.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTORS.

Indebtedness of Ex-Internal Revenue Collectors to the Government—A Letter from Secretary Boutwell.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, dated Washington, Aug. 10, says that Secretary BOUTWELL has written the following letter in reply to one from Senator SCOTT asking for information about the accounts of Ex-Internal Revenue Collectors in the State of Pennsylvania:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 10.

Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon, Penn.:

SIR: In compliance with your request, I transmit herewith a statement showing the cash balances due the United States, June 6, 1871, from Ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue in Pennsylvania, who were out of office on the 30th of June, 1870. In connection therewith, I would invite your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and also the following extract from a letter of the First Controller, under date of Feb. 18, 1871, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th of December, 1870, transmitting a statement of the balances due June 30, 1870:

The balances and payments as shown by this statement, are those which appear by accounts adjusted; but in many of them I have no doubt the balances will wholly or in part disappear when future reports and vouchers shall have been transmitted to the Auditor, and been acted upon. In a large proportion of the cases, the balances against Collectors consist of tax lists charged to them, but turned over to their successors in office. Under the existing law the accounting officers cannot credit an outgoing Collector with lists so turned over, unless the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall certify that such outgoing Collector has used due diligence. In the absence of such certificates, the accounting officers cannot credit Collectors with taxes turned over to their successors, and in almost every case a Collector must appear to be in arrears, though nothing be due from him, until the required certificates shall have been supplied. Very respectfully,

(Signed.) R. W. TAYLOR, Controller.

I am, very respectfully,

(Signed,) GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1871.

Hon. R. W. Taylor, Controller:

SIR: I inclose a statement showing the cash balances due from the late Collectors of Internal Revenue named therein on June 26, 1871, classified "defalcations" and "unadjusted." The first heading is intended to show those cases where no satisfactory explanation of deficit has been received; the second where, from correspondence and other sources, it seemed probable that final adjustment would account for the deficit. Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON, Commissioner.

Cash balances due from Ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue in Pennsylvania, June 26, 1871:

J. F. Diehl, Second District, unadjusted, $24,109 54; appointment of President Lincoln.
W. J. Wainwright, Third District, unadjusted, $52,731 46; appointment of President Lincoln.
J. M. Riley, Fourth District, defalcation, $142,969 39; appointment of President Lincoln.
A. Cummings, Fourth District, unadjusted, $762 45; appointment of President Johnson.
J. W. Powell, Fifth District, defalcation, $33,102 01; appointment of President Lincoln.
D. Luther, Eighth District, unadjusted, $6,605 09; appointment of President Lincoln.
E. F. Foster, Eleventh District, defalcation, $5,118 30; appointment of President Lincoln.
H. L. Scott, Thirteenth District, unadjusted, $2,666 98; appointment of President Lincoln.
C. H. Shriver, Fourteenth District, unadjusted, $3,139 57; appointment of President Lincoln.
J. R. Campbell, Eighteenth District, defalcation, $4,972 87; appointment of President Johnson.
H. A. Guernsey, Eighteenth District, defalcation, $18,192 67; appointment of President Johnson.
J. W. Douglass, Nineteenth District, unadjusted, $3,497 76; appointment of President Lincoln.
W. G. McCandless, Twenty-third District, unadjusted, $194 45; appointment of President Johnson.
R. L. Brown, Twenty-third District, unadjusted, $2,771 22; appointment of President Grant.
A. Robertson, Twenty-fourth District, defalcation, $13,190 22; appointment of President Johnson.

The amount of Internal revenue tax collected in Pennsylvania is about $160,000,000. It will be observed that in the First, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts, which comprise some of the heaviest collection districts in the collection sections of the State, the United States has not owing to it a single dollar. On the contrary, the Government owes money to the Collectors of these districts, in some instances, and has already refunded to many of them.

NOTE.—There is due the Collector of the Nineteenth District $1,704 on disbursements; disbursing account.

The Scott Centenary—President Grant's Reply.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 10.—President GRANT sent the following answer to Earl of DALKEITH, presiding officer at the Scott Centennial Celebration at Edinburgh:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 10, 1871.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalkeith, Edinburgh, Scotland:

Owing to my absence from home, I did not receive your congratulations and expressions of friendship for the American people in time to send a reply to be read at the Centennial Celebration of that eminent scholar and historian whose birth you commemorate. The American people, who have been instructed and edified by Sir WALTER SCOTT's works of history, poetry and fiction, will highly appreciate your cordial expressions of friendship, and reciprocate them in all sincerity.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

The Saengerrunde Festival.

The Summer night's festival of the New-York Saengerrunde, at Jones' Wood, yesterday, was one of the finest affairs of the season, and was attended by many of the wealthy and influential German residents of this City. The Society includes ninety vocalists, who are adepts in their art, and who proved highly entertaining on this occasion. The Belvedere, where the dancing took place, was tastefully decorated, and brilliantly illuminated in the evening. That the Committee of Arrangements fully succeeded in its efforts to make the affair a success was the concurrent testimony of all who participated in it.

WASHINGTON.

What Has been Done About the New Loan in Europe.

Republican Prospects in Ohio and California—Ottawa University—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The announcement in yesterday's cable news that the remainder of the $200,000,000 of the five per cent. loan offered by Secretary BOUTWELL, not yet taken, had been negotiated by Judge RICHARDSON, did not receive much attention last night, on account of the meagreness of details, though its truth was not generally doubted. But today, since the news has been fully confirmed, and more of the details made known, there has been a good deal of excitement and not a little genuine enthusiasm. It seems that some four weeks ago, Judge RICHARDSON telegraphed to Mr. BOUTWELL a statement of a proposition of the American bankers, JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & Co., to provide for the disposal of a portion of the five per cent. loan above mentioned. That proposition was the basis of the negotiation which has been made, though its terms were considerably modified by telegraphic correspondence subsequently. The circular of the Secretary to the national banks explains the terms and conditions so far as they are concerned when the sixty days during which they have the opportunity to subscribe has passed. The amount not then disposed of will be taken by the syndicate, or combination of bankers, which has been formed for the purpose. It will be remembered that the law fixes the limit of expense to be incurred by the Secretary in disposing of the loan at one-half of one per cent. If the banks subscribe for $50,000,000, as they have the chance to do, there will still be $80,000,000 for the syndicate to take unconditionally, bearing all the subsequent expenses and reaping all the subsequent profits from holding or disposing of it. While the exchange of this first two hundred million will cause no inconsiderable saving annually in the way of interest, the greatest good now expected to result from it is the impetus it will give to negotiations for the rest of the new bonds provided for by law. The following is the circular addressed by the Secretary to the national banks:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 10, 1871.

SIR: I take the liberty to inform you that arrangements have been made for the disposal of the remainder of the bonds offered by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 28th of February last, being about $130,000,000. The arrangement is subject to the condition that the national banks of the United States shall have the opportunity within sixty days from this date to subscribe for any sum or sums not exceeding $50,000,000 in all. Banks making or obtaining subscriptions payable in coin will be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of public money, upon the usual condition of placing in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, bonds of the United States for the security of such deposits. At the commencement of each month notice will be given of the redemption of an amount of bonds equal to the amount of subscriptions in coin for the preceding months, interest to cease in ninety days from the date of such notice. As the bonds specified shall mature, the deposits will be withdrawn from the several banks proportionately. A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed upon all subscriptions made or obtained by national banks. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

To the Cashier of the National Bank, ——

The following letter was today sent to the agents heretofore designated:

Negotiations having been perfected for the sale of the remainder of the two hundred millions of five per cent. bonds offered to the public by the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury on the 28th of February last, the authority of the agents heretofore designated is limited to the sale of equal amounts of the four and a half and five per cent. bonds, or equal amounts of four and five per cent. bonds.

PROSPECTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Political news received here from Ohio looks more encouraging than ever for a Republican success, not only in electing the State ticket, but in securing the Legislature. The Sunday law discussion is dropping out of sight, because the Democrats fear they must lose more than they would gain by using it in the canvass. But for this disturbing element, Republican success has been undoubted. Republican prospects seem hopeful in California, though there is but a narrow margin for a majority.

THE OTTAWA TRUST LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior decides that the patents for the Ottawa trust lands sold to the Ottawa University must be delivered to the Emory Board of Trustees, in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, some time ago given, that that was the legal Board. The question of how to compel the Board to fulfill its trust in the management of the school remains under examination, to be decided as soon as the case is fully presented and made up.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

A statement recently has been published charging JNO. W. DOUGLASS, late Collector of Ninteenth District, Pennsylvania, and now Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with being a defaulter to the amount of nearly $3,000, that sum being charged on the books of the Treasury Department as a balance due from him. On inquiry, today, it is ascertained that when he was the Collector of the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, his deputy stole from the office $17,000. Mr. DOUGLASS recovered $9,000 from the deputies' sureties, and paid this into the Treasury, together with other thousands which he realized by the sale and mortgage of his own private property. A credit has been given him for $1,100 additional, thus reducing the balance due to the Government to $1,650 only. A claim for relief is now pending before Congress, as in similar cases Congress having readily relieved public officers, the latest instances being the present Customs Collector and his predecessor of Baltimore, where it was shown they had been robbed by their deputies through no neglect of their own.

NATIONAL BANKS.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Acting Controller of the Currency, has authorized the following national banks during the months of July and August: First National Bank of Greenville, Ill., $100,000; Cook County Bank of Chicago, $300,000; First, Mason City, Ill., $50,000; Second, Charleston, Ill., $100,000; Second, Winona, Minn., $100,000; Newburry, S. C., $50,000; Spartansburg, S. C., $60,000; First, Brownsville, Nebraska, $100,000; Nebraska City, $100,000; German, Covington, Ky., $250,000; Covington City, $300,000; First, Tuskaloosa, Ala., $50,000; First, Grand Haven, Mich., $100,000; First, Frankfort, Ind., $100,000; Bates County, Butler, Mo., $50,000; First, Warrenburgh, Mo., $50,000; Valley, St. Louis, $250,000; Exchange, Augusta, Ga., $250,000.

More Kuklux Outrages in South Carolina.

A letter from Spartanburg, S. C., to the Columbia *Union*, under date of Aug. 7, says:

"The Spartanburg Kuklux are still on the rampage. On last Thursday night Mr. WILLIAM QUINN, a white man in Pacolet township, was whipped in the most horrible manner. His back, arms and other parts of his body were cut and pounded to a jelly, and months will elapse before he recovers, even if his life should be saved. On Tuesday night they seized another native, a colored man, and whipped him most barbarously. Report says also, that a man was murdered last week, in the upper part of the county, but I have as yet had no opportunity to investigate it. For a short time after the Congressional Committee left, there seemed to be a lull in the operations of the Kuklux, but the above named occurrences aroused all the fears of the people. Two men have been arrested, charged with being the perpetrators of the outrage upon Mr. QUINN, and they will be taken to Greenville for trial before the United States Court. One of them is supposed to have been with the party that made the attack upon Gen. R. F. BATES last May."

THE TURF.

Third Day of the Buffalo Park Meeting—Large Attendance of Spectators.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The attendance at the Driving Park, today, was much larger than on any previous day. Fifteen thousand persons were on the ground, a large proportion of whom were ladies. The display of private equipages and fast teams was very fine. Among the visitors today Commodore VANDERBILT and Col. JAMES FISK, Jr., attracted much attention. The former occupied a private stand in front of the judges, and the latter filled a chair in the judges' stand. The fact of Commodore VANDERBILT being the owner of the horse *Myron Perry*, entered for the 2:34 race, caused a report to be circulated that the contest between that horse and *Hotspur* was Erie against Central. In the course of the race, when the chances fluctuated for or against either animal, the excitement grew to fever heat, and pool-selling was accelerated in proportion. A great deal of money changed hands on the result of the two races today, over $200,000 being in the pools. The betting was never known to be so brisk. *Hotspur* in the last heat sold in the pool as high as $830 against $50 for the field. The weather was delightfully cool, and the races proceeded. The most interesting contest of the meeting, the 2:50 race, was called promptly at 2¼ o'clock. Sixteen horses were entered and ten started—*Lady Abdallah*, *Lady Golddust*, *Sappho*, *Ristori*, *Kentucky Girl*, *Lydia Picton*, drawn. The race was won by *Uncle Abe* in three straight heats. C. J. HAMLIN and MYRON P. BUSH, of Buffalo, and GEO. C. HALL, of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, acting as judges.

SUMMARY.

PURSE NO. 6—$3,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:50; $1,500, $700, $500, $300.

Uncle Abe	1	1	1
Clara G.	2	5	2
Barney	3	3	3
Ed. Eaton	4	2	4
Hope	5	6	6
Kilburn Jim	6	4	5
Kimble	7	dr.	
Cain Bey	8	dr.	
Willie Goldust	dis.		
Thomas L. Young	dis.		

Time—2:27, 2:30¼, 2:27¾.

The 2:34 race was trotted alternately with the 2:50 race. Five heats were trotted, and the race was won by *Hotspur*. The first heat was declared a dead heat between *Byron* and *Hotspur*. This race was intensely interesting, very excited, much dissatisfaction being manifested at the ruling of the judges in the third heat, in placing *Myron Perry* fourth for running and foul driving, his driver having pocketed *Tommy Jefferson* on the homestretch, while the latter horse was doing some good trotting, with a prospect of gaining the heat. FRANK PEREW, owner of *Byron*, withdrew his horse on the second heat, on account of the decision of the judges in declaring the heat dead. The trots in this race were closely contested. The horses were never more than a length apart. Half way round the course on each heat they were lapped. Seven horses entered and five started. *Tammany* and *J. D. McMann* drawn.

SUMMARY.

PURSE NO. 7—$6,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:34; $3,500, $1,500, $1,000.

Hotspur	0	2	1	1	1
Myron Perry	2	1	4	2	2
Tommy Jefferson	3	3	2	3	3
Pilot Temple	4	4	3	dr.	
Byron	0	dr.			

Time—2:25, 2:23¾, 2:25.

To-morrow *Goldsmith Maid*, *American Girl*, *Lucy* and *Escott* will contend for the $5,000 purse, and the additional purse of $2,500 for beating *Dexter's* time. The knowing ones anticipate an exciting trot. Strangers are still pouring in the city by every train.

The following is the average of the pool selling in to-morrows races: In the 2:40 race—*Judge Fullerton*, 100; *Brigham*, 75; the field, 25.

In the $5,000 race, (the pools selling with *Goldsmith's Maid* out,) *American Girl*, 50; *Lucy*, 35.

A match has just been made for $2,500 for a trot between *Tommy Jefferson* and *Wilkes* for Saturday next.

BENNETT INSURANCE CASE.

The Fire Caused by the Connivance of Samuel F. Bennett.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 10.—The referees in the Bennett insurance case, Judges WM. J. BACON, ALEX. S. JOHNSON and S. T. HOLMES, of Utica, forwarded their decision yesterday afternoon to the counsel for the parties residing in this city. The decision is adverse to the creditors of Mr. BENNETT, to whom he had assigned his insurance policies, and in favor of the insurance companies. The amount of insurance in question was some $117,000, which the insurance companies will of course retain. The costs of the suit cannot be less than $10,000. This sum TEFFT and other New-York creditors will have to pay, in addition to losing the demands against BENNETT. There were thirty-two other suits with the same plaintiff, and different companies defendants. The referees make the same report in each suit.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued rising slowly in the Middle and Eastern States since Wednesday night, and the central area of highest pressure has moved from West Virginia slightly eastward. The area of lowest pressure has removed from Minnesota south-eastward to Michigan and Central Illinois. The temperature has risen slightly in New-England, fallen on the South Atlantic, and risen from Illinois north-eastward. North-westerly winds, with clear weather and smoky haze has continued from New-York to Virginia and eastward. Threatening weather, with light rains, has prevailed from Tennessee, south and east. A narrow belt of heavy rain and threatening weather has advanced, on Thursday evening, eastward, and now extends from Lake Huron to eastern Kansas, with severe local storms.

PROBABILITIES.

The disturbances now prevailing in Michigan and Northern Illinois will probably extend tonight over Lake Erie and Western Kentucky, followed on Friday by rapidly rising barometer and clear, cool weather from Lake Huron to Indiana and westward. Continued cloudy weather, with light rains, is probable for the Southern and Gulf States. Falling barometer, with cloudy weather, will probably spread over the Middle and Eastern States.

The Maine Central Disaster—Fifty in all Injured.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 10.—The sufferers from the Maine Central disaster are all reported doing well and in a fair way of recovery. The following additional casualties are reported: WM. O. AYER, Bangor, head cut and right hip injured; Mrs. AYER, Bangor, left shoulder, hip and side bruised; MARION AYER, two years old, bruised in left side and shoulder; Miss MARY E. BUTLER, of Elsworth, severe cut over right temple, and similar cuts on neck and right side; ELIZA JANE DOGGETT, Haverhill, severely bruised in head and neck; C. S. PENNEL, of Brunswick, fractured rib; Miss MINNIE H. BURR, of Chelsea, Mass., previously, reported, proved to have right elbow dislocated. A Coroner's inquest is being held upon the body of THOMAS GALLAGHER, and will afterward adjourn to the place of disaster. The whole number of injured reaches fifty.

EVENING.—After viewing the body of THOS. GALLAGHER and the scene of the disaster, the jury adjourned until to-morrow to hear evidence. The whole number of casualties is two killed and fifty-nine wounded.

THE GREAT BOAT-RACE.

Another Tyne Crew to Contest for the Championship—Great Rush of Visitors.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 10.—Letters received by the mail steamer this morning render it certain that another Tyne crew will enter for the great four-oared race. The manager of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway says that at least 7,000 persons from the States and elsewhere will come by that line to attend the great carnival. The *North American* arrived today, and leaves for Liverpool at noon Saturday.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Aug. 10.—The steam-ship *New-Brunswick* arrived from Boston this evening, with over 200 excursionists. The hotels are crowded, and the Common Council has appointed a committee to devise means for the accommodation of the rush of strangers.

The Buffenbarger Case.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The Coroner's investigation of the Buffenbarger poisoning case closed at London, today. The jury returned a verdict that poison was administered to PETER BUFFENBARGER by some person or persons to them unknown. Prof. WORMLEY testified to a chemical examination of the stomach and liver, in both of which he found unmistakable traces of arsenic; that it was possible to introduce arsenic into the liver after death; he did not discover sufficient arsenic to produce death under ordinary circumstances, but the finding of a small quantity was not proof that there was not a larger at the time of death. Other witnesses testified that the organs examined by WORMLEY were taken from the body of BUFFENBARGER.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The State Camp of Patriotic Sons of America, in Harrisburg, Penn., indefinitely postponed a resolution to establish a national camp. The morning session yesterday was occupied in discussing a resolution declaring abhorrence of Roman Catholicism; enjoining opposition to the spread of its principles by never voting for a Roman Catholic for any office of honor, trust or profit whatever. The resolution was declared out of order.

A Russian war steamer recently arrived in Peruvian waters and saluted the Peruvian fleet, but the salute was unanswered. The Russian commander asked for an explanation of the insult and the reply was that the Peruvian Navy had been disarmed by order of the President. The land batteries however saluted the Russian vessel.

A fire broke out at the head of Slope No. 2, inside of No. 6 Mine of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, near Mauch Chunk, Penn., at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. There were only a few men inside, but all got out safe. The danger is that the fire will run along the vein, which extends to Tamaqua.

HENRY B. LEROY, at New-Hamburg, yesterday, won a two and a half mile race, in his shell-boat, against JOHN LEROY, W. A. LAWSON and J. C. CURTIS, in a six-oared working boat. Time, nineteen minutes and fifteen seconds. LEROY won by twenty lengths.

A fire broke out in PICKET & DRURY's paint-shop, Oswego, N. Y., at 4 P. M. yesterday. The building was partly destroyed, and COOPER's bakery and RICE's grocery, adjoining, were damaged by water. Total loss, $20,000; insurance, $14,000.

JOHN THOMPSON, of Boston, was yesterday appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Railroad in place of Mr. PRESCOTT, resigned. Mr. THOMPSON has been master mechanic of the road for sixteen years.

The Rochester Hydraulic Company's buildings in North Water-street, Rochester, N. Y., were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $147,000; insurance, $70,000.

The Navy Department has ascertained that several persons have been practicing impositions in various parts of the country, under the false assumption of being officers of the navy.

King LOUIS, of Bavaria, goes to Schwandorf, in the Upper Palatinate, to meet the Emperor WILLIAM on his journey to Austria, and escort him through the Bavarian dominions.

A fire at Emigrant Gap, on the Central Pacific Railroad, above Colfax, destroyed a quarter of a mile of snow-sheds, yesterday morning.

The charges against the priests in Chili are becoming serious. They are accused of burning a newly-erected school-house, because they were opposed to education.

The Peruvian war-ships have been disarmed, and ordered to send portions of their machinery ashore to prevent their sailing to other ports in case of revolution.

The Chilian laborers are leaving the Peruvian mines to work on the railroads, and serious consequences to mining enterprise are anticipated.

The woolen mill of SPITZLE & Co., at Williamansett, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with its contents. Loss $8,000, partially insured.

The yield of fruit in all parts of Kansas is abundant and the corn crop promises to be unusually large.

The Secretary of State and his wife, and Judge ERSKINE, of Alabama, are guests of the President at Long Branch.

Vice-President COLFAX and family arrived in Chicago yesterday morning, en route to St. Paul and the Lake Superior country.

The Chilian Congress recently discussed a proposition to extend the President's term to six years and prohibiting a re-election.

Immense shoals of whales recently appeared in the Bay at Panama, and many were killed.

The sugar-house of McKEAN, NEWHALL & BORIE, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Dr. RICHARD A. VARICK, for forty years a physician in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

King AMADEUS will, at a very early day, pay a visit to Valladolid and the eastern provinces of Spain.

The examination in the Buffenburgh poisoning case was in progress at London, Ohio, yesterday.

The Republicans of Kentucky will have about twenty members in the Lower House. LESLIE's majority will reach 40,000.

The Maryland Press Association is now in session at Put In Bay. The Association will visit Sandusky today.

JOHN H. REGAN, a son of DANIEL REGAN, of South Boston, was drowned on Wednesday. The body was recovered by the father.

FRANK JEWETT, a blind boy fifteen years old, was drowned while bathing, on Wednesday, in Boston.

JOHN T. ROUND, a member of the Sophomore Class of Middlebury College, was drowned yesterday at Middlebury, Vt.

The first bale of Alabama cotton was received in Montgomery yesterday.

Marshal McMAHON and Count DE FLAVIGNY are expected to pay a visit to Ireland.

There is a probability in Chili of a permanent peace with the Araucanian Indians.

The United States war steamer *Narragansett* has sailed from Peru for San Francisco.

Speaker BLAINE is at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

Heavy rains have fallen on the Isthmus of Darien.

The Debt of Vermont.

The following is a statement of the present condition of the debt of the State of Vermont:

Registered bonds, 1874	$26,000	
Coupon bonds, 1874	91,500—	$117,500 00
Registered bonds, 1876	36,000	
Coupon bonds, 1876	168,500—	204,500 00
Registered bonds, 1878	39,000	
Coupon bonds, 1878	51,000—	90,000 00
Total		$412,000 00
Registered bonds, 1890, (Agricultural College Fund.)		135,000 00
Balance cash in Treasury		114,003 13

The College fund is held by the State as trustee.

Commenting upon these figures the Burlington *Free Press* congratulates the people of the State upon the gratifying fact that within six years from the close of the rebellion the State debt has been reduced to less than $500,000, with over $100,000 left in the Treasury to pay current expenses.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

The Ballot Bill Defeated in the House of Lords.

Mr. Cardwell Deprecates the Prussian Army System.

He Thinks it Unsuited to a Free Country.

Passage of the French Decentralization Bill.

Interesting Scenes in the Communist Trials.

A Franco-Russian Alliance Apprehended by Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ballot Defeated—Forty-nine Majority Against the Government in the House of Lords—Mr. Cardwell on the Prussian Military System—Apprehended Disturbances in Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—In the House of Lords this evening the Marquis of RIPON made a long argument in favor of the ballot, in the course of which he referred to his experience in the United States in most pleasant terms, and paid a compliment to American institutions. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY made a demand for two months' time for the discussion of the question of the ballot. A vigorous debate ensued, participated in by the Lord Chancellor and various other Peers, and strong expressions in relation to the bill were made on all sides. Finally the House divided, and the Ballot bill was rejected, the majority against the Government being forty-nine.

In the House of Commons today Mr. GLADSTONE announced the postponement of the Queens departure for Balmoral (which had been announced for next week) in deference to the condition of the public business. The date of the prorogation of Parliament was therefore yet uncertain. Mr. MONSELL, the Postmaster-General, announced that a reduction of telegraph tolls to sixpence for ten words throughout the United Kingdom will be made upon the completion of the new general office. Mr. CARDWELL, Secretary of War, spoke in defense of the English military system as compared with that of Prussia. The latter, he said, was not suited to a free country like England. He also stated that the military manoeuvres to take place in Berkshire during the coming Autumn promised excellent results.

The Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Germany, and his wife, have visited Salisbury Cathedral and the ruins of Stonehenge. The authorities of Londonderry have taken stringent precautions against disturbances on the 12th inst., the anniversary of the raising of the siege of the town in 1689.

LONDON, Aug. 10—Midnight.—A meeting will be held in London on Sunday, to protest against the execution of any of the Fenian prisoners, and the action of the authorities in regard to the Phœnix Park meeting in Dublin. An order has been issued prohibiting all processions in Londonderry on the anniversary of the raising of the siege of that city in 1689.

Mr. DISRAELI moved that a Committee be appointed to inspect the journal of the House of Lords and report whether the minutes declared that the royal warrant abolishing the purchase system had been issued without statutory power. The motion was rejected after a vehement discussion, during which Mr. DISRAELI charged that the Upper House had been juggled out of its privileges by the abuse of the royal prerogative.

FRANCE.

Proceeding of the Assembly—Rejection of the Raw-Material Tariff—Passage of the Decentralization Bill—The Communist Trials—Algeria.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 10.—A motion for the prolongation three years of the office of M. THIERS as chief of Executive power, will probably be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow. Provision is made therein for the resignation of M. THIERS in the event of the dissolution of the Assembly before the expiration of his term of office. The Budget Committee of the Assembly has finally rejected the twenty per cent. duty on raw material. In the Assembly, today, M. VEILLARD submitted a motion providing for the spontaneous assemblage of the Councils-General, in case the Government is overthrown. The Decentralization bill was finally passed by the Assembly. A supplementary bill relative to the Department of the Seine will soon be introduced. Last evening, M. DAMMAS submitted a motion providing for the distribution of remuneration for the losses sustained by the departments during war, at the hands of Commissioners to be appointed from the people of each of the departments. The proposition was violently opposed by M. VICTOR LEFRANC, and was not acted upon.

The Court-martial has sentenced M. ROQUET, the former Mayor of Puteaux, to penal servitude for life, the official prosecutor having insisted that the moderation of the language of the accused entitled him to some favor. Evidence has been placed before the Court-martial that the Central Committee of the National Guard of Paris ordered the assassination of Gens. LECOMTE and CLEMENT-THOMAS. The statement which was made by several witnesses was explicitly denied by M. FERRE. Evidence has also been given in the case of M. ASSI in relation to his conduct upon the occasion of the strike at Le Creusot. The prisoners complain bitterly of the comments of the Press upon their cases.

Advices from Algeria report a continued improvement in the situation of affairs, and say the insurgents are rapidly submitting to the authority of the Government. A dispatch to the Minister of War from Gen. LALLAMUND, commanding in Algeria, reports a brilliant victory over the insurgents at West Sahel.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The Emperor WILLIAM has not yet ratified the convention for the evacuation of the French departments of the Seine, Seine-et-Oise, &c.

ANOTHER ALLIANCE.

Russian Military Preparations—German Apprehensions of a Franco-Russian Alliance.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Special private information from a correspondent in Salzburg says the military organization in Russia is being pushed vigorously on the Prussian system. Compulsory service is rigorously carried out without exception. In consequence of the enormous extent of the country, provincial depots are to be established. Officers are examining the frontiers and reporting. The Government is trying experiments to see how soon a *corps d'armée* advancing can lay a line of railways for forwarding supplies. If such is the case, everything politically promises well for Austria making an alliance with Germany, which is apprehensive of an alliance between France and Russia. This is the chief question of discussion between the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Gastein. They meet at Ischl to-morrow.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Troubles at Porto Rico—An Account of the Street Riots—The Recruiting for the Havana Volunteers—Island War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1871.

The Porto Rico question has assumed a new phase, and with it the question of Cuba. A few weeks ago I wrote fully on this subject, and my information proved correct, except insomuch that events developed themselves much more rapidly than was expected by the public in general or even by the radical party in Porto Rico. The accounts received are somewhat confused and mysterious, as only the relation of an unimportant disturbance is given—that is to say, unimportant in respect of the number of killed and wounded, but important as the beginning of the revolution in Porto Rico, which it is generally supposed to be. No news from Porto Rico direct has yet reached us, our information having come here via St. Thomas, whence it had been telegraphed from the former island, and as the cable must be more or less under the control of the Spanish officials, it is more than likely that such particulars as we know are sifted through Spanish sieves and give only a one-sided view of the story, omitting such portions as displease the authorities. We must await, for other particulars, the arrival of the Spanish steamer from Cadiz, now overdue, and which touches at Porto Rico on her way here. The revolutionary spirit has been on the eve of breaking out for a long time past, and has only been kept within bounds by the leaders of the radical party, who were determined to wrest the island from Spain without fighting for it. So far all their plans and projects have had a continued success. Some hot-blooded spirits have long fretted over the apparent slowness of emancipation, and the outbreak of Lara was the first fruit of their untimely action. Flushed with their success at the recent elections, their numerical superiority over the Spaniards, and the tacit aid of many Spaniards themselves, these hotheaded radicals have again preached and abetted open rebellion and instigated the colored population to begin the row, which the latter, many of whom are still held as slaves, were nothing loth to inaugurate. These extreme radicals also act under the impression that any disturbance in Porto Rico, no matter how small, will aid the revolutionary cause in Cuba, both morally and materially, and in this they are right; it is positively known that since the outbreak of the revolution in Cuba more natives from Porto Rico have joined the Cuban rebels than from many a place in Cuba itself; but this is foreign to the subject, and only tends to illustrate the propensities of the Porto Ricans to become an independent Spanish-American country.

THE DISTURBANCES.

The Spaniards in Porto Rico, misled by the articles of Cuban journals, and prompted by their patriotism, began to form volunteer companies, and about one thousand volunteers are at the present time organized and armed in the island. The islanders saw this movement with disgust, and feared that a part of their countrymen might become tainted with *Españolism*, as so many hundreds of Cubans are; that they might even take up arms against their countrymen in case of an outbreak, and, as in Cuba, form the nucleus of the real fighting men, and organize those terrible counter-guerrillas, who, composed of natives of the island, commit such havoc among their revolutionary countrymen. But whatever the motive may have been, the ultra radicals refused to have any person dressed in volunteer uniform parade the streets, either singly or collectively. Wherever a volunteer appeared he was hooted by the populace, and threatened with violence in some cases. No demonstrations of hostility had been made against the regular troops until the evening of the 25th, during the music on the Plaza de Armas, in front of the Captain-General's palace, when several stones were flung from the neighboring jail, striking a couple of soldiers. The volunteers had received that same morning an order from the Captain-General not to appear on the streets in uniform, so as to avoid complications. Another soldier, who was walking along, remarked: "This is getting unbearable. I advise nobody to fling stones at me else they'll suffer for it." He had hardly spoken these words when a stone struck him in the face. Seeing a dandified negro close by, he suspected him to be the author, and drawing his sword began the attack. Another negro, probably the one who flung the stone, saw the affair, and rushing up to the soldier stabbed him in the back. This enabled the first one to escape, the soldier cutting down the negro who had stabbed him. Negroes and soldiers flocked together, houses were barricaded, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued, the cries of the combatants in the streets and the women and children inside of their houses, forming a strange contrast, this being the first time that the hitherto peaceable capital, San Juan de Puerto Rico, has witnessed a riot. The fighting continued in the streets wherever a negro met a soldier or a soldier a negro, until armed patrols appeared, and at 11 P. M. quiet was restored. The Captain-General immediately proclaimed martial law throughout the island and the capital itself in a state of siege. The result of the riot is stated to be three soldiers and one officer killed, nineteen men wounded, and five negroes killed and a very large number wounded. The police and armed patrols arrested a number of negroes during the night, and searched several houses for hidden arms. The Spanish party accuses the radicals of having hired the negroes to commit these excesses, and the natives say that the Spaniards purposely provoked the conflict. Either story is improbable, and the true explanation of the occurrence may be summed up in the fact that the natives, black and white, hate and execrate the Spaniards, and that the feeling is mutual. Until the morning of the 28th, the tranquillity of the capital had remained unaltered, but reports were in circulation that outbreaks had occurred at Mayaguez and other points. The *Diario* and *Voz de Cuba* refer to these excesses in a very desponding manner, making a show of strength which unfortunately for the Spaniards does not exist.

RECRUITS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

The enlistment of volunteers is continued with unabated energy. Your correspondent met three volunteers yesterday, of whom one has been a refugee in New-York; the second, a member of CASTELLANO'S *rifleros*, and who surrendered six months ago, and the third a Government employe for safety's sake, all three hating Spain and the Spaniards, and particularly the volunteers, with the intensity their natures are capable of. One of the group jocularly remarked: "Ain't we nice patriots and true defenders of the nation! After this, CESPEDES stands a good chance of becoming the Colonel of a volunteer battalion." It is extremely doubtful whether this indiscriminate enlistment of volunteers will prove as beneficial as is expected, although it will certainly diminish the duties of the old volunteer by a great deal, and as many of the new volunteers are persons whose interests would suffer materially if any disturbance should occur, they will constitute an element to oppose to the lower classes and roughs in case of emergency. The *Voz de Cuba* speaks of Paris under the reign of the Communists, and compares it to the Island of Cuba, partly so at present, and as a whole in future, unless the Spaniards should triumph. In another editorial the *Voz* preaches blind obedience to the authorities, and referring to those who speak or act against the authorities or laws as persons dangerous to the community.

WAR NEWS.

The news from the seat of war is scarce. A portion of the blockading fleet near Nuevitas landed near Boca Grande, the men having to swim part of the way. They destroyed some salt works which the Cubans had erected. BASILIO FERNANDEZ, commander of a Cuban guerrilla band, was killed near Cienfuegos on the 27th. This band was formerly commanded by FELIX AMPARO and FELIX CAPOTE, both of whom are dead. At Puerto Principe IGNACIO GONZALES and ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ, two *presentados*, who were caught supplying the Cubans with clothing, were executed on the 28th.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A flash of lightning struck the wooden barracks at the Principe Castle, on Wednesday, during the thunder-storm, killing the Spanish Major JOSE RUIZ and his servant, and stunning another officer and two soldiers.

STATISTICS OF THE STRUGGLE.

During the last fortnight in July, the Spaniards killed 431 Cubans and captured forty-four, losing themselves only sixteen killed and forty-one wounded. This is according to the official statement published in the *Gaceta*, and signed by the chief of staff. It is not obligatory to believe the correctness of the figures, but persons abroad have a perfect right to their own opinion, no law having yet been issued here to the contrary.

QUASIMODO.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The third trial of VANDERPOOL for murder is now going on in Hastings, Mich.

A Boston paper speaks of the opponents of Gen. BUTLER as "the wire-pullers."

Thus far this season Delaware has shipped 32,000,000 pounds of peaches—1,065,000 baskets.

Hon. JOHN DAVIDSON, of Elizabeth, is urged for the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Jersey by the Plainfield *Times*.

Temperance men of Delaware have called a State Temperance Convention, to be held in Dover on Wednesday, Sept. 13.

A lady in Mobile is now confined to her bed from the effects of poison, manifesting itself in sores about the mouth, caused by biting green sewing silk while working with it.

The next election to be held, is that in West Virginia, to decide whether a State Constitutional Convention shall be held. It is a Democratic measure. The date of the election is Aug. 24.

A lady in Missouri, who has been suffering from typhoid fever, became partly deranged, and imagined that if she swallowed some needles she would recover. She took a paper, wrapper and all, under this hallucination. Perhaps it is needless to say that she is dead.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE is now absent from Massachusetts on a business tour to the North-west, but the Boston *Transcript* says that he will yield to the strong desire that has been manifested by leading Republicans in various parts of the State, that he should be a candidate for Governor and allow his name to be used for the office.

WILLIAM H. CLAGGETT, whom the Republicans of Montana have just elected delegate to Congress, is a son of Judge CLAGGETT, of Iowa, a strong Democrat. He was a member of the first State Senate of Nevada, was very popular, and has since his residence in Montana been known there as the "silver-tongued orator of the mountain." He is, and always has been, a Republican.

What foundation there was for the report that Pay-master G. K. KORTLAND was shot in Utica, on Tuesday, by FORD P. HALL, of Rochester, it seems difficult at present to ascertain. It is asserted that Mr. HALL was in Buffalo on Tuesday, and in Rochester on Tuesday night. He asserts that he has not recently been in Utica, and Mr. KORTLAND says he never saw him to his knowledge.

A young lady, daughter of a prominent citizen of New-Brunswick, N. J., was successful in a second attempt to elope with the man of her choice, a few evenings ago. The first, by railroad, was frustrated by her father; the second was made in a private conveyance. The *Fredonian* says they have probably this time succeeded in reaching a destination "where they may repent at leisure, as they undoubtedly will."

A very discreet young Boston clergyman, while out sailing the other day, was saluted by two ladies in a dory, who waved their handkerchiefs at him. Being near enough to see that they were strangers to him, he straightway sailed away. Subsequently he learned from friends of the ladies that they had become too tired to row further, and wished to obtain assistance from him.

For several months, it is asserted, a movement has been in progress in Toronto for the organization of Roman Catholics for political purposes. A league has been formed, local committees have been formed in every Ward, and it is proposed to extend its operations over the entire Province. The object is said to be to secure from the Governments which may be in power in Ottawa and in Toronto a share of the offices.

Later letters than that mentioned yesterday, received by Mr. RISLEY from his daughters in Constantinople, say that both they and Mr. SEWARD were rapidly recovering from fatigue after their hard jaunt in Egypt, and that after all they felt inclined to tarry in Europe, instead of coming directly home, as they had almost decided to do. The plan then being considered (July 14) was to reside in Italy through the coming Winter, and make the tour of Europe in the Spring.

The Young Democrats of Massachusetts have startled the Old-liners. The Boston *Traveller* says that their movement has for its object the nomination for Governor of one of the most prominent members of the Democratic Party in the State who has not taken an active part for years, and that the gentleman alluded to, if willing to accept the nomination, will poll a large vote, especially in Essex County.

The splendid canvass which Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN has made for the Governorship of Kentucky, the heavy inroad which has been made upon the Democratic Party, and the situation of the State, prompt the Cincinnati *Gazette* to urge him for the nomination for Vice-President, in the belief that it would give much strength to the Republican Party in the State, and probably place Kentucky among those which will be carried by the Republican ticket.

There is nothing like a wife to bring a man to his senses. It is related of one in Illinois that recently he was sent home from the State Asylum for the Insane as incurably mad. On arriving he first saw his daughters, and said, "Well, girls, you are keeping house alone, are you?" His wife entered the room and he started as from a dream, throwing both hands to his head and exclaiming: "Jane, I thought you were dead; is it indeed you?" The shock did for him what medical aid had not done. He recovered his reason entirely, and thus far retains it.

Dispatches from Louisville to the Cincinnati *Gazette* say that returns of the election in Kentucky show a Democratic loss on the majority in the last Gubernatorial race in 1868 of 24,145, in the following counties: Jefferson, Marion, Daviess, Hancock, Lincoln, Washington, Adair, Casey, Campbell, Pendleton, Scott, Barren, Breckinridge, Christian, Bourbon, Woodford, Anderson, Nicholas, Franklin, Ohio, Bullitt, Fayette, Todd, and Shelby. The Republicans have gained representatives in Rockcastle, Adair, Ohio, Christian, and probably Barren, besides those already reported. The returns indicate a very large vote all over the State.

A year ago VALLANDIGHAM declared, in a letter to a friend, that he would no longer submit, without reply in very plain English, to any suggestions or intimations from Democratic speakers that implied condemnation of his course during the war, or any possible hesitancy as to the purity and patriotism of his motives in all that he said or did as to the war. He said: "I meet every man cordially who agrees with me on the issues of today, asking no questions as to the past. Whether he or I was right on the war question, it is useless and dangerous to consider or discuss. He may have been honest and patriotic. I know that I was."

The Boston *Traveller*, which is excellent authority in this matter, (as in so many others, less notably,) has this paragraph: "It is understood that the members of the Prohibitory Law Party of this State do not intend to enter the field as an organization at present, though there are active and irrepressible politicians among them who will give no rest unto the soles of their feet from the present time until the State election. Their Executive Committee will have a meeting about the last of this month, when it is expected that a call will be issued for a State Convention to meet after the Republican Convention. Leading men of their party say their policy, this year, will be to make up their ticket for State and local officers from the other parties, if men representing their views are put in nomination by other organizations."

Mr. FISHER DOUBLEDAY writes from the Indianapolis *Journal* describes as a wealthy philanthropist of Crawfordsville, Ind., wants to bet from $1,000 to $5,000 that there is no humbug, trick or deceit in the "spirit photographs" taken at his son's rooms in Indianapolis. The money to be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of that city, whichever side wins. The pictures are to be taken by an artist chosen by whoever takes the bet, and it is merely stipulated that the "spirit artist" shall be permitted to stand with his hand upon the camera while the exposure of the plate is being made, and that another artist, not a spiritualist, shall follow the investigation, to see that no result is destroyed.

A little boy, seven years old, entered the tan-yard of his father, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening after the departure of the workmen, and was set upon by a fierce and howling set of dogs, thirteen in number. He was quickly thrown down and rolled in the filth of the yard until all semblance of humanity had left him. Black, bleeding and dying, he clung with his face downward to the earth with the energy of despair. The cries of the dogs attracted the attention of a neighbor. A bold man sprang over the fence to the rescue, but was immediately driven out by the now maddened brutes. Then other persons entered with pitchforks, and people driving on the avenue stopped and went to the rescue with knives and pistols. It was brief and bloody work. The dogs were all slain. The little boy, scarcely alive, was taken to a house near by. The flesh, it was found, had been torn from his scalp; there were great ugly gashes in his forehead, cheeks and lips. Ghastly holes, their edges lacerated with tooth-marks, were under his arms; and other parts of his delicate body bore wounds beyond description in their ugly nature. There is scarcely a possibility of his recovery.

The Hartford *Post* publishes at length all the resolutions passed by the Connecticut Legislature relating to the erection of a new Capitol building in Hartford. The first resolution appropriates from the State Treasury the sum of $500,000 to aid in its erection. The second authorizes a city meeting to vote on the issue of "Capitol bonds." The third allows the issue of such bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, the bonds to have coupons attached, and to bear six per cent. interest and be free from taxation. The fourth provides that the State shall not bear any of the expense of the site, and appoints Gov. Marshall Jewell, Hons. William D. Bishop, William A. Buckingham, William H. Barnum, and William D. Shipman Commissioners on the part of the State to confer with the authorities of the city to determine upon a site, and to control the expenditure of the State's appropriation, and by the fifth resolution to contract for and erect a suitable building. To these is added an amendment to the city charter to enable the Court of Common Council to acquire the right to land for the building by purchase, if necessary.

THE DRUGGISTS.

Meeting of the Apothecaries' Union—No Further Action Taken—Address of Dr. Hoffman.

Yesterday afternoon, the members of the Apothecaries' Union met in the small chapel of the University, Dr. COOK occupying the chair. About 100 persons were present. Mr. ROBBINS, of the Executive Committee, reported that he had conferred with the German and other organizations whose objects were similar to this, and he had found them all in favor of uniting their forces. The Chairman said he understood several members had taken legal advice on the subject of resisting the present law, and he would like to hear their reports. He had himself consulted an eminent member of the Bar, and had been assured by him that they would have no trouble. The law was unconstitutional, so his legal adviser thought, and would be set aside by the Court of Appeals. He had also been advised that the best thing the Union could do was to get out an injunction at once and stop all further action in Union-square.

Reports were read from the Ward Committees, showing a large increase in the number of names added to the roll.

A resolution was offered that the Executive Committee be instructed to take legal action at once against the Examining Commissioners. An amendment was offered by Mr. FRANKLIN that the Committee be simply instructed to take legal action. He said the best action they could take was to consult a good lawyer, and to ascertain in what relation they stood to the law. These meetings were worse than useless, and were a shocking waste of time, unless something decided was done. Talk amounted to nothing. If the law was constitutional, they must submit to it. The object of the Union was not to evade the law, or to screen themselves from an examination. No man present feared an examination, but it was an indignity to men who had been in the business for forty years, to say to them now that they must come forward and show their qualifications. This objection of course did not apply to the younger men, but all felt that the law was arbitrary and unjust. He hoped that good legal advice would be taken, and the written opinion obtained be forthcoming at the next meeting. He had heard it said that one eminent lawyer consulted had pronounced against them, and assured them that they had nothing to stand upon in their opposition to the law. Perhaps Mr. ROBBINS could give information on this point.

Mr. ROBBINS objected to the charge of $30 for a certificate. No other State charged more than $5, or $10 at most, just enough, in fact, to pay expenses. The letter of the Commissioners of Wednesday last to the graduates might be considered a good piece of composition, but it was a remarkable document. These men were created by the celebrated Assemblyman IRVING, the noted politician and prize-fighter, and Mayor HALL. They have the assurance to say that they could not respect the diplomas of any of the schools of pharmacy in Europe or America, and that it was to the interest of men like Dr. HOFFMAN, the ablest author on pharmacy in the United States, to pay $30 for their license or diploma, as it would add to their dignity. The necessity for such a gentleman going before the Commissioners was simply an indignity, for none of them could enter into a conversation with Dr. HOFFMAN. The examination, as far as it has proceeded, was a farce, and the sooner it was taken out of their hands the better. If any gentleman applied to him for a situation, showing one of these diplomas, he would tell him he would not give him thirty cents for what he had paid $30, and that he had been defrauded for the sole purpose of making other people rich.

Dr. FREDERICK HOFFMAN then read an address on the "Aims and Purposes of the Pharmaceutical Profession," in which he contended that a scientific education is necessary for the pharmaceutist and also restrictive laws. He argued that the pharmaceutists had done their part by establishing schools and colleges, while our legislators had done little or nothing. His objections to the present law were that it did not provide for compulsory education or for testing the purity of drugs.

The address was directed to be printed and distributed.

A gentleman proposed that a committee should be appointed to wait on the Mayor, and lay their grievances before him.

Mr. ROBBINS said the Mayor must necessarily be in favor of the law, or he would not have appointed Commissioners to carry it out. As for getting out an injunction against the Commissioners, that could not be done. He would tell them, not exactly as a lawyer, but as a pharmaceutical lawyer, that they could only get out an injunction when they were attacked individually for non-compliance with the law.

A gentleman remarked that he did not think the law would ever be enforced. The laws in relation to the sale of poisons, and some others were a dead letter.

Mr. ROBBINS said they might be sure this law will be enforced, for the reason that the examiners make $10,000 per annum out of it. The other laws had no money in them, and consequently were not enforced.

Without further action, the meeting adjourned subject to call.

The Turn Verein.

The closing scenes of the eighteenth biennial Bundes Turnfest of the American Turner Union occurred last evening at the head-quarters of the New-York Turn Verien, in Orchard-street, where a grand commers was given in honor of the Chicago visitors, who on this occasion were the guests of the New-York Turn Verein. In the afternoon the members of the Turn Verein accompanied their guests to the Central Park.

The Germans of the Fourth Ward.

The German-American Association of the Fourth Ward, forming a branch of the German General National Organization, which originated with the German Peace Jubilee Committee, held its monthly meeting at No. 5 Frankfort-street last evening. The resolutions passed by the General Committee in reference to the City frauds, calling for a committee of investigation, were indorsed. Resolutions were also passed concurring in the action of the city authorities in reference to the Orange celebration, and commending the action of the Governor. The German-American Association of the Fourth Ward was inaugurated on the 19th of May, at the call of thirty-two citizens of the district, and now numbers nearly one hundred and fifty members.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—Examination of the President, Superintendent and Pilot—Additional Facts in the Case.

The inquest respecting the death of the victims of the late explosion of the *Westfield*, was continued yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, by Coroner KEENAN, in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Beyond the witnesses to be examined and the professional gentlemen connected with the case, there were very few spectators present.

The first witness sworn was JACOB H. VANDERBILT, brother to the Commodore; he said he was President of the Staten Island Railroad and Staten Island Ferry; the property of the Company consisted of four or five steam-boats and a railroad; it was controlled by a Board of Directors, who met four times a year for the purpose of consulting together and considering business generally; the Financial Committee were invested with full powers to bargain for the making and repairing of boilers, &c.; the Superintendent, Mr. BRAISTED, was intrusted with the charge of all repairs necessary to be made on the ferry-boats; the boats run every hour and cease to run at twelve o'clock; doesn't know any more about the boiler of the *Westfield* than he does about any of the others, though travels every day on the boats he never remarked particularly the amount of steam they were in the habit of carrying; the boiler of the *Westfield* was repaired last Fall; the usual pressure of steam on the *Westfield* and the other boats of the Company was from twenty to twenty-seven pounds; the average was twenty-five, but the two pounds extra were allowed for variations; as far as he was aware the usual pressure of steam carried was from twenty-three to twenty-four pounds; at three o'clock on the fatal Sunday he first heard an account of the explosion; has not directed an investigation to be made, and has not been aboard of the boat since.

In reply to a juror, the witness said the cost of repairing the *Westfield* last Fall was $2,500; on seeing the *Westfield* after the explosion, he was unable to get on board of her, as she left the slip as he got there; it was the business of the Superintendent to employ all hands; couldn't tell what caused the *Westfield* to blow up; but, in his opinion, want of water caused the explosion of the *Jackson* and the *Etna*; the engineer was a sober and competent man; witness had nothing to do with employing of him.

To the Coroner—I think that I have had a good deal of experience in steam-boats, but don't profess to know anything about their machinery; the steam would blow off at twenty-seven pounds, and this is done daily; a pipe about one and one-sixth inches in diameter is connected with the cold water tank, and through this steam is blown into the water to heat it; the steamer *Westfield* was built by my brother in 1862, and sold to Mr. GEORGE LAW, who in return disposed of her to the Staten Island Ferry Company; the Company uses three boats, and one boat is continually disemployed; therefore, according to a calculation he had made, the *Westfield* would only have been in use six years instead of nine; fresh water is always used in the boilers.

JOHN MAGEE, pilot, who resides at Quarantine, testified that at the time of the explosion he was in the barge pilot-office; he went into the pilot-house of the *Westfield* at twenty minutes to two o'clock, and blew the whistle; he then waited for the boat to start, but could not tell what he did next as his consciousness deserted him, owing to the effects of the explosion; as the boat was made fast after arriving from Staten Island he saw the engineer putting water into the boiler; saw the engineer in the engine-house for a few minutes prior to the explosion, but lost sight of him after that; he never knew the *Westfield* to be run at a higher pressure than twenty-five pounds to the square inch; when the steam was blown off before the explosion it sounded as natural as usual.

To a JUROR—The bell which usually indicates an immediate start had not been rung before the explosion took place; there was some delay in the start, owing to the fact that the *Westfield* had to wait for the approach of another boat that was coming in at the time.

To Dr. BEACH—That was the first trip we had made that day; the safety valve generally blows off at the dock several times during the day; she doesn't necessarily do so every time she comes to the dock; the whistle, according to orders, is generally blown five minutes before the start.

JOSEPH KING testified merely to the fact that after coming to the dock he saw the engineer make the hose fast to the hydrant; the engineer sometimes went down to the fire-room to examine the water in the boiler, and in his absence generally left the fireman to watch the engine-room.

JAMES H. BRAISTED, the Superintendent, was next examined and said, that he was in the employ of the Company for fifteen years; his duty was to superintend all repairs, and see also that the boats were kept clean and regular; he directs them to be repaired on his own account, without consulting with the Board of Directors; he hired the engineer, ROBINSON, who has been in the employ of the Company for eight or nine years before he hired him; he knew him well, as he was employed on the steamer *Columbus*; he next came on the *Wyoming*, where he was employed for seven or eight years as fireman; he was in the employment of the present Company for nine years; he first acted as engineer under the witness, but can't state which boat he first served on; he never met with any accident previously to the present one; always found him an attentive man to his duties; the engineers run the boats altogether on their own responsibility; was not aware that ROBINSON was in the habit of carrying a pressure of twenty-seven pounds; witness one time cautioned him not to carry more than twenty-five pounds, or he would render himself amenable to law; the engineers were allowed to carry twenty-five pounds, and no more; is not aware that the Board of Directors issued an order forbidding the engineers carrying over twenty-three pounds; the witness here described at length the process of putting the water into the boiler at the dock, adding that it requires all the time they are detained at the dock to feed the boiler with water; the hose doesn't drink well; at the dock they burn soft coal and bank the fires; soft coal makes steam with great rapidity; with a good fire and shut door the gauge would run up from twenty to twenty-five pounds rapidly; didn't hear from any source that the boiler of the *Westfield* was a bad one, and not in perfect order; the boiler of the *Westfield* since she was built has been examined once a year by the Government inspector; she was examined by Mr. HOPPER, Mr. PERRIN, Mr. MATHEWS and Mr. BERRIAN; if he saw ROBINSON drink he should dismiss him, but he never did; in the event of a vacancy as engineer, the position is given to the most expert and trustworthy fireman without an examination.

The witness was here examined at considerable length by Dr. BEACH, with a view of ascertaining whether it was not safer and better for a company to employ educated and skilled engineers, rather than ignorant men who had acquired a knowledge of engineering by commencing as low as firemen. To this question he replied: I would rather have in my employment, running one of the boats under my charge, a man who had been brought up a fireman, and had thereby learned his trade, rather than a machinist, or what I consider an intelligent, educated, unpracticed man. He had known of colored men becoming engineers, and also of blacksmiths attaining the same position.

The testimony here closed for the day, and Coroner KEENAN adjourned the inquest until 9½ o'clock this morning, when the testimony of engineers and experts will be taken.

A juror expressed a desire to have the former engineer of the *Westfield* brought up and examined. The Coroner said the Company had lost track of him, but hoped the reports in the newspapers would bring him up.

The Investigation Before the Government Inspectors—Report of the Experts.

The investigation into the cause of the explosion on board the ferry-boat *Westfield* was continued yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court-room, before the United States Steamboat Inspectors. ABRAM VAN DUZER, an engineer on the Staten Island Ferry, thought the gauge of the *Westfield* was out of order, and failed to indicate the exact pressure. Mr. ANNING SMITH, Superintendent of the North-shore Staten Island Ferry, thought that the crack in the boiler weakened it so that twenty-seven pounds pressure would cause the explosion. Mr. HENRY WHITTAKER, an engineer, considered that the explosion was caused by want of water. Mr. ROBERT CREUZBAND'S theory was that the boiler exploded from differential expansion. The Committee of experts reported that the steam-gauge was correct between thirty-five and twenty-four pounds, but that below twenty-four the gauge indicated in excess of the pressure. The valve was found to work correctly and the tensile tests were satisfactory.

An inspection having been made of the boiler of the *Middletown*, of the Staten Island Ferry, and it being found in an unsafe condition, Assistant Inspector STRATTON directed that no more passengers should be carried on the boat until it was repaired. Accordingly, the *Middletown* was sent to the repair-shop yesterday, and will be thoroughly overhauled. The cylindrical portion of the boiler, near its junction with the furnace, was found to leak, and while the thirty-seven pounds hydrostatic pressure was on the boiler, holes were made in it with a hammer.

THE TESTIMONY YESTERDAY.

The following is the substance of the testimony taken yesterday:

The first witness was ABRAHAM VAN DUZER. He testified: I am an engineer, residing on Staten Island, and am employed on the Staten Island Ferry; I have been engineer on the *Westfield*; our pressure is generally twenty-five pounds on all the boats; we have five engineers for four boats; there are only two regular boats running; I have been employed on the line twenty-one years; I am the oldest engineer in connection with the line; each engineer takes a turn in inspecting the boats which are not running, and if there are any repairs made they are made by the engineer who is off duty, examining the boat or boats which are not being used; we have done all the patching ourselves; other firms have a general engineer, but we have not; we have a maximum pressure of twenty to twenty-five pounds of steam on all the boats; it is twenty months since I have been on the *Westfield* or any other of the ferry-boats, in consequence of illness, till since the accident; I have seen the *Westfield* since the explosion; I could not form any idea of the cause of the explosion; I should have considered her quite safe with the steam it is said she had on at the time of the accident; I think it would have taken thirty to thirty-five pounds of steam to have caused the explosion, and I think there must have been somewhere near this pressure at the time of the explosion; I think the gauge was out of order, so that it did not record correct; I have known gauges to stop; I think the gauge would have indicated the correct pressure had it been in order; I was promoted from a fireman, and I am a licensed engineer; [document put in.] I was first licensed about sixteen years ago.

JEREMIAH SIMONSON testified: I am a ship-builder; I built the ferry-boat *Westfield*; she is 200 feet long on deck, 32 feet moulder, 13¼ inches hips, 12 feet on the end; the shaft is about the centre of the boat, and the pilot-houses were equal distances from the two ends; the boiler was parallel; there were two water-tanks in the opposite ends of the boat; the wheel-beams were of a usual size; she had a very heavy frame; I built the *Westfield* by contract; I put in the clamps and deck-beams; I considered the *Westfield* as good a vessel as ever was built.

ANNING SMITH was sworn, and said: I am an engineer, and am at present Superintendent North Shore Staten Island Ferry; I've examined the *Westfield* since the explosion; I went on board of her a week ago last Monday; I found on the [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible]; I examined the boiler [illegible] could find any thin [illegible]; I could not discern any particular opening except in the place where there might have been [illegible] near [illegible]; I thoroughly examined the boiler and the safety-valve, the stem of which, I suppose, was damaged by the explosion; I have seen the piece of iron at Police Head-quarters, which, in one place, shows a crack almost entirely through the iron; the crack was covered with a thin coating of iron; (the witness gave a lengthened explanation concerning the appearance and effect of the explosion;) I think the twenty-seven pounds of pressure would cause the explosion, in consequence of the previous crack; I have formed an opinion from observation and from the experiments which have been tried upon the valve; there might have been only a thin scale of iron that covered the crack; I believe there was as much pressure on the bottom of the boiler as the sides, and there is an increased pressure on the bottom of the boiler because of the weight of the water; the flues of the boiler were covered, and I consider there was sufficient quantity of water in the boiler; the inside of the boiler looked good; from all appearances except the cracked portion, I should have considered that it was perfectly safe to carry sixty pounds of steam.

Mr. HENRY WHITTAKER was next sworn and testified: I have been a steam-boat manager on the lakes; I have no doubt that the *Westfield* was a safe boat, and consider that all explosions are the consequence of want of water. The witness put in a lengthy testimony, setting forth some most remarkable instances of accidents both on high and low pressure engines. In all cases there was a flaw in the iron, and want of water; have heard of many low steam pressure boilers exploding with as little as ten or fifteen pounds pressure; the remedy I should suggest to prevent explosions is a steam whistle which no engineer could fail to hear; I consider the *Westfield* explosion was caused by want of water in the boiler.

ROBERT CREUZBAND, a mechanical engineer, testified: Examined the boiler yesterday; the boiler is sure to be under a strain, because the lower flues expands the lower part of the boiler while the upper part contracts; the lower water would hardly be heated at all, while the upper water would be hot; the boiler should have been twice as strong endways as the body; the flues were not clean, there being a maximum corrosion of a quarter of an inch; this would increase the expansion. (The witness gave some details as regards the pressure iron of various qualities and thicknesses would sustain.) I hold that the pressure should continue in boilers for at least ten hours in testing them; the boiler may have stood a test of ten hours, but it could not have stood it much longer had the pressure been continued; the flues must have been hot; the water around the flues was around them in such a way that it could not possibly keep the flues cool; the safety valve and gauge might have been in perfect order, and a small leakage in the boiler would have prevented the valve giving an alarm; I conclude the explosion was caused by accumulated heat in the steam—which would account for the valve not giving any warning. The witness believed the cause of this explosion was that the boiler had been much injured by contraction; its bursting was only a question of time, and then there was a want of circulation in the boiler when it came into the slip; his belief is that the bottom plate of the boiler was the worst of the plates; consider it is extremely dangerous to feed the boilers while they are running, and I would require them to take in water into the boiler-feed when in the slip; if the water in the boiler could be possibly kept in perfect circulation there would be less danger.

REPORT OF THE EXPERTS.

The Committee appointed by the Supervising Inspector, Mr. LOWE, submitted the following report:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1871.

Addison Lowe, Esq., Supervising Inspector, New-York:

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of your letter of the 4th inst., the undersigned have carefully tested the steam-gauge, safety-valve and lock-up safety-valve of the steamer *Westfield*; they have also tested portions of iron taken from the boiler, from points near the line of fracture, and beg leave to report the following results:

1. Respecting the steam-gauge—this was tested in place on the boat, and through the pipe by which it was connected to the main steam-pipe. The results were, that at thirty-five pounds and down to twenty-four pounds' pressure, the gauge was correct; below twenty-four pounds the gauge indicated in excess of the true pressure, the maximum error being seven pounds to the square inch. After completing this test, in order to confirm its correctness, the *Westfield* gauge was tested by the standard mercury gauge at Police Head-quarters, which test fully corroborated the test made on board the boat. The greatest error found (in ranging from four pounds per square inch to forty-four pounds per square inch) to be in the *Westfield* gauge was one pound in excess of the true pressure. In no case within this range did the gauge indicate less than the true pressure.

2. The safety-valve was removed from the boiler, the lever and stem straightened, and it was then connected with the boiler at the works of Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & CO., and tested by a mercury gauge. On the first trial, on the 7th inst., when the weight set at twenty and one-half inches from the centre of the valve-stem, the valve blew off freely at twenty-four pounds pressure, and on the second trial, on the 9th inst., at twenty-four and one-half pounds' pressure with the weight placed at twenty-six and three-quarters inches from the valve-stem. On the first trial it blew off freely at twenty-eight pounds' pressure, and on the second trial the same.

(*Note.*—From marks on the lever, this was supposed to be the portion of the weight when used on board the *Westfield*. The actual distance of weight from valve-stem, as measured by MR. COPELAND before the water was removed from the boiler, was twenty-six and a half inches.)

The weight was then placed on the extreme end of the lever, in which position it would retain the greatest pressure that could be retained without extra weights being placed on the lever. On the first trial it blew freely at thirty-one pounds' pressure, and on the second trial at thirty-three pounds' pressure. On account of some testimony given in regard to the height to which a safety-valve would lift at different pressures, it was deemed advisable to make experiments which would settle this point. The weight was set in a position to blow off at twenty-four pounds; at twenty-seven and a half pounds the valve lifted one-sixteenth of an inch; the steam pressure was then gradually increased, and at thirty pounds' pressure the valve was raised three-thirty seconds of an inch, and at forty-five pounds' pressure, one-quarter of an inch. These results would seem to settle the point that as the pressure increased the lift of the safety-valve also increased.

3. The lock-up valve, which is known as the "American valve," was attached to the boiler of Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & CO., and tested by mercury gauge. The weight of the lock-up valve was set by the scale on the terms at twenty-seven pounds. Upon submitting it to the steam pressure, it blew off at thirty-two pounds by the mercury gauge, showing either that the scale had been laid out originally incorrectly, or that the valve had become less sensitive by oxidation or distortion of the parts. In testing the iron taken from the boiler, six specimens were so cut out that the test of strength should be with the grain of the iron, and six specimens so that the test of strength should be across the grain. Of the whole twelve tests, but one failed from improper manipulation of the testing gauge; the measurement of cross sections of the specimens was made with both Vernier and Micrometer scales. The results of trials of strength with the grain were: Maximum, 49,548 pounds per square inch; minimum, 43,512 do. Of the six trials the average was 45,079 do. The result of trials across the grain: Maximum, 45,891 pounds per square inch; minimum, 37,874 do. Of the five trials the average was 40,934.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW FLETCHER,
WM. H. VANDERBILT,
CHAS. W. COPELAND.

The investigation was adjourned until this morning, in order to give opportunity for Mr. ERASTUS W. SMITH, who has spent three days in examining the boiler, and Chief-Engineer STIMERS, of the navy, to testify.

Two Additional Deaths—Probably Another Victim.

Two additional deaths from the *Westfield* explosion occurred yesterday, the cases being those of HENRY H. STORMS, nineteen years of age, who lived at No. 634 Fifth-street, and JOHN T. ROBERTS, of No. 217 Henry-street, Brooklyn. Both deaths occurred in Bellevue Hospital, and permits were given for the removal of the bodies.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the body of a man, evidently about forty years of age, dressed in black pantaloons and vest and linen coat, was found floating in the river, at the foot of King-street, by Officer CRANE. The deceased had evidently been severely scalded, as the hair was all off his head, as was also much of the skin from his face and neck. The supposition is, that he was one of the victims of the *Westfield* disaster. The body was taken to the Morgue for identification.

A Decisive Test for the Remaining Boilers of the Staten Island Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It having been stated that the boiler of the *Westfield* was the best of the whole lot on the line, I take the liberty to suggest that one or more of the remaining boilers shall be subjected to the following test, which will conclusively determine its ability to withstand the pressure of steam allowed to be carried:

First—Subject the boiler to the ordinary hydrostatic test, as near as possible in the same manner as practiced by Inspector MATHEWS in testing the *Westfield's* boiler. If any leak is started, or any rupture results, the weakest point will be discovered, and the test should be repeated after repairs.

Second—Blow out all the water and insert a blow-off valve or valves in the lowest part of the leg of the boiler in such a manner that all parts of the boiler may be kept free of water; then bring up alongside of the ship a steam-tug capable of furnishing a large quantity of steam, at a high pressure, from its boilers, and after making a temporary steam connection with the boiler on the ferry-boat, fill the ferry-boat boiler with steam to the same pressure as previously applied under the hydrostatic test, and keep the pressure up for half an hour; next shut off the supply of steam from the tug boiler, and let the pressure be gradually reduced to the pressure of the atmosphere, taking care all the time that no condensed water accumulates in the bottom of the legs or the bottom of the shell of the boiler.

Third—After the boiler has cooled to the temperature of the atmosphere in all its parts, inject cold water into it sufficient to fill the bottom of the shell up nearly to contact with the bottom of the lower tier of flues, then slowly fill the remaining space in the boiler with steam from the tug boiler, until there are two pounds pressure to the square inch. If the bottom of the boiler be ruptured by this operation from unequal expansion, a soft patch can be applied to the ruptured part, which from its elasticity will permit the iron to "come and go" the next time the boiler is so unequally heated, while a riveted patch would be so stiff that some other part would give way upon a repetition of the same kind of strain.

Fourth—After the boiler has again been allowed to cool down to the temperature of the atmosphere, fill it with cold water to the height of the gauges, then again subject it to the same pressure of steam as in the last experiment, and if no leaks or ruptures occur near the water-line, it will be evidence that the iron has a very superior quality of elasticity or ductility.

Beside the advantage which would result from having the safety of these boilers determined by showing that they are capable to restrain all the various forces of pressure of the steam and of unequal expansion and contraction, or the reverse, these experiments would assist in the determination of the value of the present system of inspection, and would probably show the exact cause of the accident on the *Westfield*.

In order to exhibit my confidence in the results of the experiments, I propose as follows:

If any rent, leak or rupture occurs to the boiler during the second test, as above, I will cause $1,000 to be paid for the benefit of the sufferers wounded or scalded by the late accident.

If a leak, rupture or explosion does not occur to the bottom of the shell of the boiler while undergoing the third test, I will cause $1,000 to be paid for the benefit of the [illegible] sufferers by the late accident. If a leak, rupture or explosion does not occur near the water line during the fourth test, I will cause $1,000 to be paid for the benefit of the widows and sufferers by the late accident.

If the Board of Supervisors, Inspectors, have no fund from which the expense of the test can be paid, and if on that account it cannot otherwise be made, I will find parties who will pay the cost of the test.

Respectfully, NORMAN WIARD.

The Prospect of Municipal Reform.

From the Nation, Aug. 10.

That the rich tax-payer shall keep a close watch on the public revenue is one of the clearest and most undeniable duties that he owes, not only to himself, but, even in a higher degree, to his poorer fellow-citizens—to the man who pays his tax, not out of superabundance, but out of earnings for every dollar of which he has two uses, whose well-being is the well-being of the whole City, but who, almost invariably, is unpractised in the management of large and complicated business; whom, therefore, it is easy to cheat; who, even when he knows he is being robbed, has seldom the skill to perceive just where the fraud lies, and who is without the weight and influence to make himself feared and his wishes regarded. Every man of small earnings, every woman of scanty means who pays a tax, has a right to the vigilant protection of the bank-president, the ship-owner, the great trader and manufacturer; and these are in fact, but little less than oppressors of the poor if they look on and allow criminal maladministration of the revenue. How they discharge their duty to their poorer fellow-citizens in this City, they have recently shown us; and we fear they have indicated to us how good hope there is of the much-talked-of reform in our financial affairs. For two years they have stood by and let the City revenues be managed by men who, to speak entirely within bounds, would, whether honest or not, render no account of their receipts and expenditures, although the law requires regular accounts, and although the custom of trade, the immemorial usages of civilized society, and one of the foremost of moral canons requires, even in the absence of statutory enactment, that every person handling other people's money shall frequently, or when called upon, render full, true, and just accounts of it, neglect or refusal to do so at once and fairly raising strong presumption of fraud. Yet, over this shameful violation of the poor tax-payer's rights no rich man raised his voice, and of all the press of the City there was only one newspaper which made much disturbance about it.

And this is not all; nor the half. By and by the presumptive defaulter, on finding that his failure to account is bringing his party into discredit, comes to half-a-dozen leading citizens with the request that they shall call in at his office, look at his books, and certify that they are all right. The leading citizens did not say to him that by his own act he had brought himself under vehement suspicion of embezzling the public money; they did not show him the door, and inform him that the way, and the only way, for him to purge himself was to do his plain duty as enjoined on him, and file his accounts; but they accepted his invitation, went down and made a slight examination of one department of his office; looked in the safe at some bonds which not a man of them could swear were not borrowed for an hour from a neighboring bank, and then they signed a certificate saying that the Controller's accounts were correct, and he a good and faithful public servant. These gentlemen, of whom one was a bank-president, were all men of business, wealthy, were all accustomed to business, and they one and all must have known perfectly well that their examination was farcical, and that their act was false to the duty they owed their fellow-citizens. At all events, they were all men of mature age, and they must have recollected perfectly well the examination that was made some twelve years ago, when, at the accession of Mayor TIEMANN, there being cause to suspect defalcation in the Controller's Office, the Mayor ordered an investigation. On that occasion, the examination—undertaken by ABRAM S. HEWITT with other gentlemen—lasted not a few minutes, but six laborious months; and the result of it was the detection of malfeasance, not the whitewashing of an official who is now, months afterward, stands silently *confessing his complicity in enormous thefts*.

Great outcry is now made in view of recent disclosures, and weighty signatures are appended to calls for public meeting, and there is talk of more committees, but we confess we, for our part, can see only too little reason why the poor citizen should put much of his trust and confidence in his rich neighbor, or look forward with much hope to the results of the agitation that is going on. Reform is needed, heaven knows; but that we have got much to reform with is anything but clear. There was a plain enough case before. Not everybody admitted, indeed, but we may safely say that everybody knew with moral certainty, *that the City treasury had long been and was then regularly robbed*, to put it simply, by a certain half dozen men, of whom the suspected official was one. And the Committee was composed of eminently respectable men. It did not lack business ability, nor good standing, nor piety even. It was not all Democratic. In fact, one of its members is a very prominent Republican, who, at only the last election, was warmly supported as a candidate for a Republican nomination for the Governorship, and who, undoubtedly, still has "claims on the party," which we shall yet see pushed—in which case we are free to say that it will become the duty of his opponents to remind themselves of the partisanship claim on the party constituted by the action on which we have been commenting. Not, for that matter, that he is alone among Republicans, or that his action on that occasion is by any means the worst that is to be alleged against members of his party in this City and State. Regularly each year, at Albany, a sufficient number of Republicans are bought to carry through the required Tammany measures, and in this city *we have in perpetual activity the Tammany Republican gang, with its General Committee, which no convulsion of the party seems able to dispose of finally, which is in full communion with Tweed*, and which makes and unmakes United States Senators and Representatives. Pretty nearly the one sign anywhere visible, giving any hope that there may be deliverance for the City at the hands of the Republican Party itself, is that, while the whole Democratic Press of the State, with hardly an honorable exception, is devoting itself to the business of showing that there have been no frauds in Controller CONNOLLY'S office, or that, if there have been, they were Radical frauds, the Republican Press is firm in exposure and denunciation of them. Of course, there is in this denunciation plenty of rather hollow indignation, which, were the Controller a Republican defaulter instead of a Democratic, would not make the writers' breasts very uncomfortably hot. But leaving aside all assertions as to the relative morality of the two parties, this, at least, has been effected, that throughout the State, among Democrats and Republicans in the rural districts, the facts of the immense defalcations are made known, and there is, in consequence, a better prospect than there has been for years that a majority of the Legislature will be composed not only of honest men, but of men determined to take away from the City Government some of its power to plunder. The prospect is not a very cheering one, to be sure; the fact still remains that in this City the intelligent men are so engrossed in business and successful business, that a moral interest in politics they will not take; and the other fact, that behind CONNOLLY and SWEENY there is an immense constituency of their degraded and ignorant countrymen, and an unequalled machinery of fraud. Still, there is some considerable disgust with Tammany among the kind of Democrats who are Democrats from intellectual conviction, and not, as many of our Republican editors, even clever ones, conceive all Democrats to be—namely, from a moral nature in decay and an intellect in total darkness. Among the German Democrats in particular there is a disgust and indignation which will, we have no doubt, be really appreciable at election time. And among the Republicans in general, just at the present moment, the repute of the Tammany variety of Republicans is very low.

We may, then, get a sound Legislature, and, having got it, there may be a possibility of devising new restrictions that may somehow help us somewhat. To this end—whether or not CONNOLLY be ever punished, and whether or not HALL be still elected over us, and TWEED still appointed over us—it is well, doubtless, that agitation should go on, public meetings be held, committees appointed, investigations made. How much may come of the investigations it will be time enough to say when they are made—and, we may add, made not at Mayor HALL'S invitation. This at least should be decided upon by whatever honest and honorable men—if any such will have anything to do with the matter—undertake to examine the accounts: that as they are not, if they can help it, going to make any whitewashing report, so, too, it must be expressly understood from the beginning that, in consenting to serve as a Committee to get out of HALL and CONNOLLY what information those persons may vouchsafe, they do not for a moment say that the game of now and again calling in a committee from the outside is not in itself a whitewashing operation; and that their action must be taken as supplementary to the regular publication of full, true and frequent accounts, and is in no respect to be held as a substitute for such publication, nor as dispensing CONNOLLY for another couple of years. Whatever the examination may bring forth, it will be as well to guard the honor of the Committee.

THE PRESS ON THE RING.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig.

Considering the way in which "We"—the Tammany Ring—have managed the City finances, the proposition of TWEED'S to undertake also the management of the national treasury seems sufficiently alarming to timid people.

Pittsburg (Penn.) Presbyterian Banner.

Notwithstanding all that had been previously said and written of the gross and flagrant dishonesty with which the financial affairs of New-York City were managed by its municipal officers, the revelations which have been made from day to day by the NEW-YORK TIMES [illegible]. It is manifest beyond [illegible] brief [illegible] that either the TIMES has been guilty of one of the most outrageous libels that have ever been perpetrated upon public officers, or that a series of stupendous frauds upon the tax-payers of New-York City [illegible] carried out. Justice demands an immediate and thorough investigation of the whole matter, and the prompt and rigid punishment of the guilty parties, whoever they may be. The weak defense that these accounts had passed the audit of the Board of Supervisors is but a shifting of responsibility. When the [illegible] "What [illegible]," [illegible] and his colleagues are silent. "Is it not clear enough for them to understand?" it uses language that is sufficiently explicit; and the silence of the accused, under such tremendous indictment, will be very generally interpreted as a confession of guilt. We confess to some surprise when we find the New-York *Evangelist*, in its leading editorial of the 27th ult., [illegible] stating that "the TIMES has been long engaged in hunting up their transactions, and keeps on the scent like a bloodhound tracking the criminal." If the allegations are true—and the *Evangelist* admits that the conduct of the Mayor under them is, to say the least, unsatisfactory—the TIMES deserves the warm approval and support of every Christian and of every honest man throughout the country, instead of being branded as having exhibited the savage spirit of a blood-thirsty brute. Presbyterians, at least, have not forgotten that only three weeks before the *Evangelist* labored through three columns of defense of the City Government, and quoted approvingly the statement that it was now "more economical than for forty years past."

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The infamies of Tammany's financial management were laid bare to public inspection through the scalpel of the NEW-YORK TIMES; and all the world now believes that New-York City is the worst governed municipality in the United States; that its revenues have been basely squandered to enrich a few private individuals; that its debt has been increased over $50,000,000 in less than two years, while at the same time the people were paying an annual tax amounting to more than $25,000,000; and that all the explanation for these vast stealings may be condensed into the sardonic query of "Boss" TWEED, when upon a certain occasion being reproached by some friends of municipal reform for his extravagant outlays and reckless abuse of power, he laconically asked, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" The country now asks the same question of the intelligent, the honest, the property-holding citizens of New-York, and insists that vigorous steps shall be immediately taken to bring these audacious scoundrels to justice.

Brooklyn Union.

The mortification all true Americans must feel at the announcement of the refusal of the Berlin Exchange to permit quotations of the New-York City loan to appear any longer on the stock list, will be heightened when they consider that this state of things has been brought about by the Tammany Ring. It is not that New-York is no longer accepted as the great commercial mart of the New World, or that its credit is poor with the great European financiers. How long are we to be insulted at home and snubbed abroad because of the conduct of a clique who in an evil hour got possession of the City Government, and use that power to their utter disgrace and their country's injury?

Troy Times.

The Ring robbers in New-York and their political friends in the State are in tribulation. They met in conference, prearranged by telegraph, at Saratoga last week to devise some plan. It was not then found. The subtlest wits among them was invited to exercise itself. It failed to solve the problem. They cunningly attempt to prevent the outraged people of the City from the discussion of the exigency which now alarms them. When intrigue fails they resort to rudeness and set the bully in the popular assembly. Tammany is guilty; guilty beyond any organization which has ever existed in American politics. Shall the knaves be punished or let off? That is the question for the people to answer this year.

New National Era (Washington.)

The New-York frauds are a matter of the deepest interest to the people of all the other States as well as to those of New-York. That the rascalities charged by the TIMES have been committed, is not only not denied by the parties charged, but they are explicitly admitted by Mayor HALL and by the *World*, the Democratic organ of New-York.

Delhi (Delaware County) Express.

No words of commendation were ever more justly bestowed than those conveyed by the resolutions of thanks to the NEW-YORK TIMES by the Republican General Committee of New-York. It was no small thing for a paper to grapple with so powerful a "Ring," to unmask its gigantic frauds and robberies. But the TIMES has been equal to the task it undertook, and the people of the City not only, but of the whole country, owe it a debt of gratitude for its fearlessness, zeal and energy, that ought never to be forgotten.

San Francisco Bulletin.

The figures compiled from the official records and published by the NEW-YORK TIMES, and of which no explanation or impeachment have been attempted, show an exhibit of the rascals of New-York City that surpasses the worst expectations. The only real security for the people, Democrats and Republicans, is not to stick to the regular ticket at municipal elections, but, casting aside party distinctions, to unite in the nomination and election of the most competent and trustworthy men, without regard to politics.

Wichita (Kansas) Reporter.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been for the past year making a vigorous fight against the officials of that misgoverned City. It makes charges of enormous stealing on the part of the Mayor and City officers. Mayor HALL has published a very weak, silly defense, in which he says some exorbitant bills may have been allowed, but does not say why he approved them. The TIMES has at last been successful in awakening the people to their own interests.

St. Louis Dispatch, (Democratic.)

Tammany is on trial for its life. The TIMES' exposition of affairs, if true, is astounding. All the gigantic swindles that ever were perpetrated dwarf into ridiculous insignificance by the side of the so-charged plunderings of the people of that City. Men in high public positions do not usually affix their names to an official document for a million or so of money, and do this repeatedly, without a pretty good idea of what the million is for; and still less can it be presumed that the same men would continue to do the same thing for a period extending over two years, 1869-70, as in this case. So utterly disgraceful an exposure we believe was never made before, and while it is difficult to believe that men of high position and social standing, as are openly charged by the TIMES with active participancy in this stupendous system of theft, involving millions already shown, with who knows how many more to come—it is obvious to all that these robberies of the City Treasury, if committed at all, could not have been effected, in the manner they were without the actual connivance of men in office, whose duty it was to audit, sign and countersign the public accounts. It is reasonable to assume that the men who could be so daring and dishonest as to steal millions, as charged by the TIMES, would also be politic enough to cover up their tracks more discreetly. The fact stands, however, that these charges are made public and they must be met. Mayor HALL proposes a thorough examination of the books of the Controller. We hope that the examination will be made promptly and thoroughly. The men who are charged with this wholesale plunder are Democrats. They owe it to the Democratic Party no less than to themselves to prove these charges false. If they cannot do this, then the crime must rest on the men, and the party must be relieved of the villainy and not made responsible for such expert scoundrelism.

Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer.

The New-York Ring are apparently in a very tight place, and all their efforts for escape have only added thus far to their dangers and difficulties.

Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has shown how absolutely necessary a free and independent Press is, to the honest administration of public affairs. The recent exposure of the corruption among New-York officials is a masterly exhibition of the highest qualities of journalism, and entitles it to the thanks of the nation. And what the TIMES has done in New-York, the Indianapolis *Journal* has done in this State. Though the latter has not had so large a field of operations, it has done its work with the same completeness as the former, and has won a like meed of praise.

Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner.

The TIMES keeps thundering away at the door of the Tammany thieves, and Mayor HALL is floundering about in sore distress. But most people know and see that as yet no answer has been given to the "items" published showing that nearly ten millions of dollars was furnished for plastering, plumbing, furniture and carpets. Are these items true or false? No answer has yet been given, and the thieves have none to give.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

A large number of notices have been filed at the office of the Superintendent of the Department of Buildings during the past week by persons intending to build. The following is the list for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 10, 1871:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

[illegible] first-class dwellings, north side of Thirty-sixth-street, 120 feet west of Third-avenue, three stories, 15.8 by 48 by 50; DAVID KENNEDY, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Sixty-first-street, four stories, 16, 25, 22, and 21.8 by 56; JOHN MC[illegible], owner.

Four first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 310 feet [illegible] of Fifth-avenue, three stories, [illegible] by 45; E. W. GARDINER, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, [illegible] of Fifty-third-street, 325 feet east of Sixth-avenue, four stories, 18, 20 and 22 by 56; C. D. MYERS, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, north-west corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, three stories, 35 by 40; ANDERSON WAY[illegible], owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 111 West Thirtieth-street, rear, three stories, 25 by 25; THOMAS KIERNAN, owner.

One tenement, south side Fifty-fifth-street, 84 feet east of Seventh-avenue, four stories, 50 by 88; E. WEMBERG, owner.

One tenement, north side of Twelfth-street, [illegible] east of Avenue C, five stories, 25 by [illegible]; O. P. KEENAN, owner.

Four stores and tenements, south-east corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-second-street, four stories, 26 by 62 and 23 by 80; HENRY STOLLMAY[illegible], owner.

One store and tenement, No. 18 Stanton-street, five stories, (size not given;) GEORGE KUHN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 24 Rivington-street, five stories, 25 by 72; ANTHONY REICH[illegible], owner.

One store and basement, No. 170 Elm-street, five stories, 25 by 72; GEO. KUHN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 236 West Forty-ninth-street, five stories, 25 by 60; WM. H. [illegible], owner.

Two first-class stores, south-west corner of Greenwich-street and Park-place, five stories, 50.2 by 56.3 and [illegible]; W. [illegible], owner.

One factory, east side of Mott-street, 87.3 feet north of Pell-street, five stories, 50 by 25; [illegible] & LANE, owners.

One stable, No. 135 West Fiftieth-street, two stories, 25 by 75; C. MEYER, owner.

One stable, north side of Fifty-fourth-street, [illegible] feet west of Eleventh-avenue, two stories, [illegible] by 15; A. SHULTZ, owner.

Alterations in Buildings.

One frame dwelling, east side Wooster-street, 250 feet north of Grand-street, two and one-half stories, 25 by 25, attic story to be raised; P. J. BURNS, owner.

One brick second-class dwelling, No. 1,046 Second-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50, to be extended on the rear 20 by 13, and 30 feet high; Mr. BLAYER, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 336 Hudson-street, four stories, 25 by 50, to be raised one story; CHARLES KING, owner.

[illegible] Hotel, south-east corner Fourth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, five stories, extended 6 by 7, and 60 feet high; Mr. WEEKS, owner.

One brick store south side of Forty-second-street, 300 feet east of Ninth-avenue, two stories, 25 by 55; to be raised two stories and remodeled for store and tenement; RUFUS B. WEBSTER, owner.

One brick store and dwelling on the south-east corner of Broome and Elm streets, two and a half stories, 27 by 40, attic story to be raised; J. F. TROW, owner.

One brick store and dwelling No. 549 Eighth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 75, to be extended 25 by 60.4 and 16 feet high; MICHAEL DINKEL[illegible], owner.

One first-class store, [illegible] corner of Church and Thomas streets, six stories, 35 by 200; upper floors to be remodeled for offices; JAMES F. WHITE & Co., owners.

One brick stable and carriage-house, No. 130 East Twenty-sixth-street, rear, two stories, 25 by 18, to be raised one story [illegible]; EDWARD BOYLE, owner.

Gilsey House, north-east corner Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street, eight stories, 150 by 100, to be extended on rear, 25 by 29, and 27 feet high; BRESLIN, GARDNER & Co., owners.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 1 University-place, four stories, 20 by 60, to be extended 20 by 30, and [illegible] feet high; [illegible], owner.

One frame store and dwelling, south side of Laurens-street, 200 feet [illegible] of Broadway, to be extended [illegible]; [illegible] WHITE, owner.

One brick stable, No. 149 East Forty-third-street, two stories, 25 by 44, to be extended on rear 25 by 55 and 25 feet high; American Union [illegible] Company, owners.

One brick store and dwelling, south-west corner of Grand and Chrystie streets, three and a half stories, 20 by 70, to be extended [illegible] by 60 and 12 feet high; A. FIELDS, owner.

One brick factory, No. 40 [illegible]-street, five stories, 12 feet to be taken off front of building by the widening of street; JEWELL, HARRISON & Co., owners.

One brick and frame factory, No. 102 Lewis-street, one story, 70.5 by 97, to be raised one story; [illegible] DUNCAN, owner.

One frame dwelling, north side of Eighty-fifth-street, 200 feet west of Third-avenue, two and a half stories, 20 by 30, attic story to be raised; DANIEL MANSON, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Building No. 441 East Eighteenth-street, JOHN LUCKAS, owner; westerly gable wall settled.

Building No. 1 [illegible]-street, [illegible], owner; southerly foundation wall unsafe.

Building No. 60 Greene-street, J. C. HENCKEN[illegible], owner; south wall very dangerously broken and cracked.

Building rear of No. 32 Mercer-street, GROVESTEEN, FULLER & Co., owners; south gable wall [illegible] settled.

Building No. 437 East Eighteenth-street, CHRISTOPHER HESSE, owner; walls cracked and bulged.

Work on the New Post-Office.

The work of building the new Post-office is progressing with remarkable rapidity. Before the 1st of October the first story, thirty feet high, will be completed, and before the cold season the wall set in half of the second story will also have been finished, making a total height of forty-five feet above the sidewalk. The building will be eighty feet to the top of the cornice and the attic will be eighteen feet high, making altogether ninety-eight feet to the crown of the roof. That portion of the massive work now already completed, small as it is, will give our citizens a faint idea of the splendid appearance which the entire building will present.

Return of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

After an enjoyable day's sojourn at New-Haven, Conn., the excursion battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment returned on the steamer Traveler, arriving here yesterday morning. The members expressed sincere thanks for the warm reception which they had met with from the citizens and various military organizations of New-Haven, who seemed to take special delight in entertaining their visitors. The festivities included a collation to the officers of the battalion by the City authorities, followed by a review on the Green by Gov. JEWELL, which was witnessed by crowds of spectators. Col. STEPHEN R. SMITH, of the Second Connecticut Regiment, commanded the troops, which consisted of the New-Haven Grays, the Blues, and the Twenty-second Battalion. A detachment of officers belonging to several companies marched at the head of the procession, among the number being Capt. CUMMINGHAM, of the Sarsfield Guards, Capt. ENGEL and Lieut. VAYEL, of the City Guards, and Lieut. JEROME, of the Foot Guards. After the review the procession passed through some of the principal streets, and then went through the ceremony of dress parade before Capt. R. KELLY STYLES, commandant of the Twenty-second Battalion, Adjt. HARDING acting as executive officer. Later in the day a collation was given to the visitors by the New-Haven Grays and the Blues, at which addresses were made by Gov. JEWELL, [illegible], Major McGRATH, Lieut. PEARSALL and others. Gov. JEWELL remarked that the Twenty-second Regiment had earned a deserved reputation for good discipline and gallant conduct. In the evening a promenade concert was given on the Green by Dodworth's Regimental Band. The excursionists took their leave about 11 P. M. On their way to the boat they stopped before Mayor LEWIS' residence a few minutes, and tendered him a serenade.

The Merrick Camp-Meeting.

The camp-meeting which has been in progress in the beautiful grove at Merrick, Long Island, for several days, has attracted prominent Methodists, both of the clergy and laity, from all parts of the neighboring country. There were probably more than 1,500 persons present yesterday, and even the early prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock was very largely attended. At 10 the regular morning service took place, which was conducted by quite a number of clergymen, and seemed to produce a marked effect on the minds of many of the listeners. The speakers' stand in the grove is very tastefully arranged, and the acoustic properties have been so carefully determined that there is no difficulty in hearing the speaking even at a considerable distance; an improvement the want of which is generally very noticeable in meetings of this kind. For the way in which the encampment is conducted, nothing but praise can be bestowed, if the boarding-tents are excepted, where it is said that there is often trouble in obtaining suitable food. The Executive Committee have made arrangements to supply persons coming to the camp-grounds with tents, mattresses, tables and all other necessary articles for keeping house during a brief period. These may be had at reasonable rates, and a site for the erection of tents is also given.

The meeting will continue until a week from next Wednesday, and it is thought that the success in number of conversions will be unusually marked.

The Secret Pay-Rolls.

From the Evening Post, Aug. 10.

We print today an account of the sinecures upon recent pay-rolls of this City and County, taken from the NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning. These pay-rolls are carefully kept hidden in the Controller's office. They are the property of the people, and yet repeated and respectful requests on the part of tax-payers and their representatives to be permitted to examine them have been denied. Any journal which can obtain information concerning them from any source, is therefore justified in giving it to the public.

The details which are given by the TIMES may or may not be exact in every particular. But that the story is substantially true is beyond all doubt. The present City Government has paid for many months enormous sums of the people's money to men who rendered the people no service whatever. This form of corruption has been reduced to a system, and practiced on a vast scale, for the sake of obtaining for our rulers political and personal support. We have [illegible] already [illegible], apart from the details published today, to make it our duty to invite Mayor HALL'S immediate attention to this great fraud, so long carried on by men whom he has appointed, and under cover of his authority.

But one possible answer can be made to this charge; and it is the immediate publication of the pay-rolls in full. Let the people know who is guilty of paying this money, and who of receiving it without rendering an equivalent. Further concealment of the facts by the Mayor and Controller will be a confession that the whole truth would set them in a worse light than the accusations already made.

In publishing these facts, however, we do not assert that the abuses thus exposed are all maintained at the present time. When the Board of Apportionment was created under the amendments made to the charter this year, its first work was to cut off sinecures in the City and County offices. We have good reason to believe that hundreds of such offices were abolished in May and June last, and that the [illegible] pay-rolls for July were made out, nearly all the names [illegible] today were taken off from the list. But if the authors of the old pay-rolls imagine that their crimes are to be buried under a reform thus forced upon them, they are mistaken. The people must know the extent to which the fraud has been carried, the men who have committed it and profited by it, the chances of recovering their money, and the extent of the reform that has been made.

There is one important part of these disclosures in which there has been no reform whatever, even to this day. The men who are named by the TIMES as connected with the Transcript and with several corporations, and the whole of what is known in political circles of this City as the personal staff of Mr. TWEED, still hold their sinecures, as we are assured, and draw every month large sums from the City and County for services which are not rendered. In the name of the people, we ask why these men have been excepted from a reform of which the City Government boasts that it is thorough and general? In their name, too, we demand the immediate publication of the pay-rolls as they were and as they are.

Meanwhile, we ask every journal in the State of New-York, which values honest government, to publish these facts, to study them in detail, and to explain them to the people. It becomes more probable every day that the oppressed tax-payers of this City will have to appeal to the people of the State for their deliverance; and that this appeal will be the one issue in the general election of November. It is the Legislature that has bound us hand and foot; it is the Legislature that must loose us from our bonds. Make known to the people everywhere how their representatives have given us over into unworthy hands; and they will select representatives who cannot be driven, deceived or bribed into permitting this great wrong to go on and this disgrace to our State to last another year.

Commissioners of Docks—Repairs to Piers—A Disputed Bill.

At a meeting of the Dock Commissioners, yesterday, Mr. HENRY in the chair, a report of the Executive Committee was received, extending the time for removal of obstructions on the North River, between Chambers-street and Battery-place, from 10th of August to [illegible] of October. The report was adopted, and the requisite notices directed to be served.

The west half of pier No. 48, East River, was directed to be repaired.

The petition of DANIEL GALLAGHER for permission to erect a dumping-board foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, was denied, as also that of the People's Ferry Company to extend their office foot of Grand-street.

A resolution to pay Mr. FERRIS a balance of $1,200 for scows supplied by him was offered. Mr. WOOD said the scows were not built according to specifications, and consequently, the money had been kept back. The contractor had himself admitted that he had substituted white pine for oak, and had constructed the bottoms of these scows, instead of one solid plate.

The resolution was finally laid over, and the Board adjourned.

Another Failure to Procure the Release of a Possible Murderer.

The pugilist, JOE COBURN, yesterday again appeared before Coroner HERRMAN, demanding the release of his brother MIKE, who is implicated in the murderous assault upon CHARLES BRUNNER. This time JOSEPH was armed with a certificate made by Dr. BURNS, of No. 380 Second-avenue, which stated that BRUNNER was out of danger; but the Coroner declined to act under the document or accept it as evidence conclusive of the fact. He further told the pugilist that he should not act upon any certificate obtained under similar circumstances. COBURN became irate and referred to his brother and his confederate in the crime as honest, industrious young men, but Coroner HERRMAN thought otherwise. COBURN, finding that the certificate was of no use, declared that he would apply to one of the Courts for the release of his brother; to which the Coroner answered that he had nothing to say as to that; he was answerable for the acts of no one but himself.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 10.

By Judge Sutherland.

George F. Steinbrenner vs. Ann Reilly et al.—motion granted.

The Lebanon Springs Railroad Company vs. R. M. Blatchford et al.; an extra allowance of $250 to the defendant Blatchford, administrator, &c.

Phœbe J. Lechmeyer vs. Frederick Lechmeyer; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 10.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Horace A. Fuller vs. George [illegible]; order granted.

Mary J. Tucker et al. vs. John Meeks et al.; order granted.

Theresa Schwartz vs. Morris Fox; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 10.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Coffin vs. Griswold; motion granted on condition that $1,000, admitted to be due be paid over to plaintiff.

By Judge Van Brunt.

David McAlpine vs. Edgar Rider; bond approved.

Anna Herlbruck vs. Frederick Steumetz; bond approved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 10

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

DEFECTIVE COMMITMENTS.

In re Edward Porter.—Edward Porter, the relator in this case, a boy of fifteen, was sent to the House of Refuge, by Justice Shandley, on a commitment reciting that he (Porter) was committed as a vagrant, he having been found in the act of committing a burglary. The prisoner's counsel moved for his discharge on the ground that the commitment was defective on its face, inasmuch as it set forth that the prisoner was guilty of any crime guilty of burglary; also, that the Magistrate had failed to file in the Court of General Sessions a certificate of conviction as required by the statutes of 1853 and 1865. It was further urged on behalf of the prisoner that as a matter of fact, the only crime he had committed was that of being out at 10 o'clock at night, and that his family were in a position to take ample care of him.

Mr. Robinson, of Cram & Robinson, opposed the motion to discharge, contending, chiefly, that the statute in relation to the filing of a certificate of conviction was merely directory; that the omission did not necessarily involve a want of jurisdiction, and could be remedied by the Magistrate filing the certificate nunc pro tunc.

Chief-Justice BARBOUR held the commitment not only defective on its face, but also that the omission to file a certificate was equally fatal. He therefore ordered the boy's discharge saying that though he might be better off where he was, yet in the face of the legal defects presented he could not be held. He regarded it as a matter of regret that Police Magistrates could not or would not learn what constituted the proper forms of commitment, and adhere to them, especially in view of the fact that this omission to file a certificate of conviction has been repeatedly held to be a fatal defect.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos. 44—Bonnel, Jr. vs. Seymour. [illegible]—Linderman vs. Seymour. 61—Lenton vs. Grob. [illegible]—In re [illegible] vs. [illegible]. [illegible]—Shepherd vs. Thompson. [illegible]—Cox vs. Cox. [illegible] vs. Maury. [illegible]—Boyd vs. Brown.

Call No. 119—Fourth National Bank vs. Morrell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III. Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 10.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury has now, through the medium of the afternoon papers, placed the public in possession of the facts connected with the remainder of the $200,000,000 Funding Fives, of late offered to holders of the Five-twenty Bonds which are within his reach, in point of time. This remaining amount, in round numbers $130,000,000, is now arranged for, the National Banks being allowed for sixty days the privilege of taking any part of it not in excess of $50,000,000. The Secretary's circular to the Banks contains all that is necessary in the way of advice from him, and we proceed to add, for the general information, more precise details of the transaction.

Under the auspices of the house of JAY COOKE & Co., and the London house of JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & Co., a combination of bankers at home and abroad (known abroad as a Syndicate) has been formed, sufficient to insure the absorption of the entire unsold amount of the Funding Five ₽ cent. Loan, hitherto offered, some $130,000,000. Of this amount $50,000,000 is reserved for the National Banks here, and the remaining $80,000,000 for London, Frankfort, Amsterdam, and other European financial centres; the subscriptions in each case being managed by Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., whose houses will be the sole agents between the Treasury and the syndicates.

The Five-twenties of 1862 will be called in, monthly, in amounts equal to the amount of subscriptions received to the date of notice, and it is agreed that Mr. BOUTWELL shall add, from his surplus of Gold, an amount of Twenty Millions on the 1st of September. The Bonds of 1862 outstanding are about $460,000,000, of which $80,000,000 in Registered form are mostly in this country, and the rest, Coupon bonds to the extent of $380,000,000 are all, or nearly all, held in Europe. The bonds will not be called in for redemption in the order of their issue; but the amount required at each notice will be drawn by lot, a plan familiar to many of our railroads in paying off installments of bonded debt. The bonds so drawn will be advertised, and interest will cease upon them at the expiration of ninety days from the date of drawing.

The practical working of the arrangement will be an exchange of Six ₽ cent. bonds for Five ₽ cents.; and it will be carried out in a manner to disturb as little as possible the ordinary course of banking affairs. The effect of determining by lot the bonds for redemption will be to keep the whole amount of 1862s about the equivalent of par and interest in coin, and this may be expected to stimulate voluntary conversion by those whose bonds are not so designated.

For the successful working out of the plan now before the public, Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. stand pledged, and the experience of the members of their American and London firms can be counted on with certainty for a guarantee of ability to perform their part of this great contract. We have reason to believe that bankers and dealers of the highest position, in London and on the Continent, are engaged in a cordial cooperation with our own citizens in this matter, understanding fully that the credit of the United States, with its expanding resources and the faithful financial management of Gen. GRANT'S administration, justifies them, as men of business, in the undertaking. Our own banks, which have for some time hung back, though holding $80,000,000 of the Five-twenties of 1862, now see the matter in a clearer light; and we expect to report their subscriptions for $50,000,000 closed considerably within the sixty days allowed to them.

We have advocated the success of the funding of the Five-twenty Bonds, at lower rates of interest, with warmth and persistence, and are gratified at being able to announce so great a step in advance in that direction. In due time more will be effected. At present, enough is accomplished to justify before the country the soundness of Mr. BOUTWELL's judgment in persistently adhering to his plan for remodeling the Public Debt at rates of interest more nearly suited to the actual condition of the United States and to its financial credit under his faithful and energetic administration.

The market for Government Bonds has been firm today, resisting the fluctuations in Gold, and the slight reaction of prices in London, with a good deal of steadiness. The Sixes of 1881 are still 117; as much as 115[illegible] was paid for Five-twenties of 1862; 115[illegible] is still the price of 1867s; and the Currency Sixes, though not keeping their highest price, are still 114[illegible]@115.

Foreign Exchange is still decidedly weak; 109[illegible] for prime sixty-day Sterling, and 110[illegible] for short sight, which is relatively stiffer, in view of the continued loss of Specie from the Bank of England.

Mistaken ideas about the effect of a negotiation of the new Loan seem to have led to heavy sales of Gold, which carried down the price to 111[illegible], with a short interest developed, which made Gold worth one sixty-fourth ₽ cent. for the day's use. On reflection that at least ninety days must elapse before any Five-twenties can be paid off at the Treasury, after legal notice of stoppage of interest, there was a rush to cover, which caused the price to return to 112@112[illegible]. It may be well to state here that the setting aside of $20,000,000 of the Treasury Gold for reimbursement of Five-twenties, as mentioned above, can have no immediate bearing upon the Gold market; the length of time before interest ceases upon the Bonds being sufficient to prevent anything of a disturbing nature.

The speculation in stocks was quite tame today, compared with the animation earlier in the week. Western Union was for most of the day the chief interest, ranging at 61[illegible]@61. Union Pacific declined from 33 to 32, and closed at 32[illegible]. Reading, though yielding at one time, has kept its position at 114[illegible]; and the New-York Central stock and scrip are steady. North-western has ruled below 71; Ohios steady, about 46@[illegible]; and the rest of the market closes pretty much as yesterday.

State Bonds were firm, with an advance to 76[illegible] in New Tennessees, 46 bid for Old Carolinas, Missouri's steady at 95[illegible], and the New January and July South Carolinas at 58.

Money became more in demand this afternoon, though it is not reported more than brisk at 3 ₽ cent. on call.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 10.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	113[illegible]	113[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1862	115[illegible]	115[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1867	115[illegible]	115[illegible]
American Gold	111[illegible]	112
Bills on London, 60 days	109[illegible]	109[illegible]
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98[illegible]	98[illegible]
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94[illegible]	94[illegible]
Reading	114[illegible]	114[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	108[illegible]	108[illegible]
North-west Common	70[illegible]	70[illegible]
North-west Preferred	92[illegible]	92[illegible]
Pacific Mail	48[illegible]	48[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	81[illegible]	81
St. Paul Common	61[illegible]	60[illegible]
Lake Shore	109[illegible]	109[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	45[illegible]	46
Toledo and Wabash	63[illegible]	63[illegible]
Western Telegraph	61[illegible]	61
Erie	30[illegible]	30[illegible]
Union Pacific	32[illegible]	32[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10.

Gold receipts	$665,818 41
Gold payments	745,674 61
Gold balance	83,300,587 40
Currency receipts	444,604 08
Currency payments	340,748 42
Currency balance	6,418,591 10
Customs	367,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ ct. reg., '81	116[illegible]	5-20 coup., '67	115[illegible]
6 ₽ ct. coup., '81	116[illegible]	5-20 coup., '68	115[illegible]
5-20 coup., '62	115	10-40 registered	109[illegible]
5-20 coup., '64	115[illegible]	10-40 coupon	113[illegible]
5-20 coup., '65	114[illegible]	6s Currency	114[illegible]
5-20 coupon, [illegible]	[illegible]		

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old	75[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '75	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	75[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '81	[illegible]
Va. 6s, old	64[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '86	105
Va. 6s, deferred [illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Canal Bonds, '70	100
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	93[illegible]	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
N. Car. 6s, [illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Car. F. A., '66	34	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	[illegible]	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. Car. Special Tax	18[illegible]	Ind. 5s	100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	[illegible]	Mich. 6s, '73	100
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	59	Mich. 6s, '78	100
Mo. 6s	95[illegible]	Mich. 6s, '83	100
La. 6s, Levée bonds	70	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	105[illegible]
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	105[illegible]
Cal. 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107[illegible]
Conn. 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107[illegible]
Ala. 5s	67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107[illegible]
Ala. 8s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	108
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat. R.	87	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	102
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.	54[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	64[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	[illegible]		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

To persons DESIRING TO INVEST MONEY or to FUND THEIR FIVE-TWENTIES, we offer and recommend, with the fullest confidence, the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, as an EMINENTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

The great value of the property now existing in completed road in successful operation, furnishes [illegible] SECURITY AMPLE AND INDEPENDENT OF FUTURE CONTINGENCIES.

THE TRAFFIC awaiting the extension of the Road to the Ohio River as a great East and West Trunk Line, now in progress and rapidly approaching completion, WILL BE IMMENSE AND PROFITABLE.

The experienced, prudent and honorable management for which the Company is distinguished, and the well-known character of its officers and directors, are a sufficient guarantee of good faith, and insure for their securities a high credit and standing in the market, which must render them always popular and salable.

The exchange of Five-twenties for these Bonds may now be made with a profit of about twenty per cent., and a continuance of six per cent. gold interest.

Price, 92 and accrued interest from May 1.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY bear 8 per cent. currency, or 7 ₽ cent. gold interest; have forty-five years to run; are in the denomination of $1,000, or $200 each; are limited in amount to $12,500 per mile, and are based upon the Louisiana Division, of the great trunk line, from Mobile through New-Orleans to Houston, of which line two-thirds is already built. These bonds are offered for the present at 90, and accrued interest from July 1.

The advantages of these bonds for SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT are manifest upon examination. No railroad bond is better secured, while holders of Governments will find a decided profit in selling at the present high prices, and reinvesting in these bonds, which cost less and pay much larger interest.

The fullest information given on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker and Financial Agent, N. O. M. & T. R. R. Co., No. 23 Nassau-street, New-York.

☞ TANNER & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes. TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.'S MORTGAGE GOLD 7s FOR SALE BY DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances from our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Parthia, for Liverpool—[illegible]. By the brig J. Edwards, for Barcelona—[illegible]. By the bark Harry Booth, for Stettin—[illegible]. By the steamer City of Baltimore, for Liverpool—[illegible]. By the brig Rhoda, for Oporto—[illegible]. By the schr. [illegible], for Königsberg—[illegible]. By the bark Nuovo Borrapuero, for Barcelona—[illegible]. By the bark Ebba, for Stettin—[illegible]. By the bark Sola Larrabee, for Antwerp—[illegible]. By the bark Eldorado, for Cork—[illegible].

ASHES—Have been inactive at former rates, including Pots at [illegible], and Pearls at [illegible].

BEESWAX—Has been in fair demand, [illegible].

BRICKS—The offerings of stock have been liberal, and though the demand has been good for the season, the tendency of prices has been downward in most instances. We quote Common Pale to North River [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—[illegible]

CANDLES—Have been selling very slowly at previous figures, [illegible].

CEMENT—Has been quiet and weak in price at [illegible].

COAL—The demand has been fair for domestic, but rather light for foreign on the basis of our rates, [illegible].

COCOA—Has been in limited request at former figures, [illegible].

COFFEE—The market for Rio remained firm, [illegible].

COTTON—The business has been rather slow since our last report, and prices have further declined, [illegible].

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14¾	15	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16¾
Low Middling	17⅜	17⅝	17⅞	18
Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝	19¾
Good Middling	20⅛	21	21⅛	21¼

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

COOPERAGE STOCK—The main business has been in Staves, partly for shipment, at full prices. Other kinds of stock have been quoted steady, but have been in slack request.

CORDAGE—Has been in fair demand at uniform quotations, including Manila, [illegible].

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—There has been a slow movement in Drugs and Dyes, prices of which, however, are generally quoted firm. Some increase of demand is noted for Bengal Indigo, [illegible].

DRY GOODS—There has been a moderate show of activity in domestic [illegible].

FEATHERS—Have been quiet, and other than prime stock nominal in price. We quote [illegible].

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

FISH—The market shows firmness for most kinds of stock, with a fair trade inquiry noted. [illegible]

FRUIT—[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull and closed a shade firmer. [illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—[illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay meets with a fair sale at [illegible].

HARDWARE—A fairly active trade has been reported on the basis of full previous prices.

HEMP—The market, though without activity, shows firmness for most kinds of stock. [illegible]

HONEY—Has been dull and nominal [illegible].

HOPS—Have been in fair request at firm prices, [illegible].

LATHS—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LIME—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—The market for foreign was less active, [illegible].

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—The inquiry is light for most kinds, but quotations show no remarkable changes. [illegible]

OIL-CAKE—Has been quiet, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—The report of an increased production [illegible].

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork was lower, [illegible].

RICE—In both foreign and domestic there was no very active business, [illegible].

SALT—[illegible]

SALTPETRE—Continues very dull at [illegible].

SEED—In Flax, a large business is reported, [illegible].

SKINS—The chief call has been for Deer at former quotations, [illegible].

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, including Castile at [illegible]; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, [illegible].

SPICES—The trade inquiry has been fair for the [illegible].

SUGAR—The market for Raw remained dull, and prices were somewhat in the buyers' favor, though there is no quotable change. Buyers are still indifferent, but holders do not force business. [illegible]

TALLOW—The market was steady, with a moderate business for home use and export.

TEAS—The demand is improving for desirable lines, with prices quoted steady. We quote: Greens, common to fair Hyson, [illegible]; good to fine Hyson, [illegible]; extra fine to finest Hyson, [illegible]; common to fair Young Hyson, [illegible]; good to fine Young Hyson, [illegible]; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, [illegible]; Common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, [illegible]; good to fine, [illegible]; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Twankay, 34c.@37c.; good to fine Twankay, 38c.@40c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, [illegible]; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 55c.@70c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 70c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 10; common to fair Oolong, [illegible]; good to fine Oolong, [illegible]; extra fine to finest Oolong, [illegible]; common to fair Souchong, [illegible]; good to fine Souchong, [illegible]; extra fine to finest Souchong, [illegible].

WHALEBONE—Has been slow of sale, but quoted about steady; Arctic, [illegible]; South Sea, [illegible].

WHISKEY—Was a shade firmer, with sales of [illegible].

FREIGHTS—The market has ruled very dull and the tendency is more in favor of shippers, although no decided change is made in rates. The engagements are: To Liverpool, [illegible]. [illegible] general cargo.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT fairly active; [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—FLOUR unchanged; [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; [illegible]

TOLEDO, Aug. 10.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—TOBACCO [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—WHEAT active, [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—FLOUR dull and prices nominal. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—WHEAT closed at a decline [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

MOBILE, Aug. 10.—COTTON dull and nominal; [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—COTTON dull and nominal; [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—COTTON dull and nominal; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Aug. 10.—COTTON dull; [illegible]

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—COTTON unchanged; [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Aug. 10.—COTTON dull and nominal; [illegible]

GALVESTON, Aug. 10.—COTTON dull; [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—COTTON [illegible]

AUGUSTA, Aug. 10.—COTTON dull; [illegible]

WILMINGTON, Aug. 10.—COTTON quiet; [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 10—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at [illegible] for money, [illegible] for the account. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—[illegible]

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—EXCHANGE on London, [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 11, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway, corner 13th-st. ELFIE; OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart Dalton, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Linda Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading characters by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th-st., near 2d-av. JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., corner 59th-st. SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
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Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
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Fifty copies, one year.....50
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Advertisements on eighth page, 50 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 1,323 Broadway, corner of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 9 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The debate on the Ballot bill in the British House of Lords last night was vigorous, both sides using strong expressions. The Marquis of RIPON made some pleasant allusions to his recent visit to the United States, and spoke in complimentary terms of American institutions. The House divided on the measure, and the result was a majority of forty-nine against the bill. The authorities of Londonderry are taking precautions against disturbances on the 12th instant, the anniversary of the raising of the memorable siege in 1688. In the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the Queen's departure for Balmoral had been postponed, and the date of prorogation therefore uncertain. Telegraph tolls are to be reduced to sixpence for ten words throughout the United Kingdom. Mr. CARDWELL, defending the British military system as compared with that of Prussia, said the latter was not suited to a free country like England. He predicted excellent results from the military manœuvres to take place in Berkshire, during the coming Autumn. A meeting is called for Sunday next in Hyde Park, for the purpose of uttering a protest against the prohibition by the Government of last Sunday's meeting in Dublin.

The motion to prolong M. THIERS' term of power will probably be offered in the French Assembly today. It will provide also for his resignation should the Assembly be dissolved before the term specified ends. The measure of indemnification met with such violent opposition from M. VICTOR LEFRANC that it was not acted on. The Versailles Court-martial has sentenced M. ROCHEFT, ex-Mayor of Puteaux, to penal servitude for life. The Communist prisoners complain bitterly of the comments of the journals on their cases. Affairs continue to improve in Algeria. A brilliant victory over the insurgents is reported at West Sebel.

GENERAL.

The Cuban General QUESADA, who recently landed expeditions in Cuba from Venezuela, and Gen. FIGUEREDO, have been executed at Santiago de Cuba. AGUILERA, Cuban Ex-Minister of War, is said to have gone to Jamaica. Gen. VARGOLAS, with a force of Cubans, is committing depredations between Holguin and Gibara. They occupied the town of Auras. Robberies have become so frequent at Havana that general arrests of suspicious characters have been resorted to by the Police.

The soap-works of JOHN HARBERLE, St. John-street, Philadelphia, MATTHEW HUMMEL'S morocco-dressing works, and ten dwellings were burned, and ten dwellings and a number of buildings were injured by fire yesterday. The total loss is $30,000. Most of the buildings were uninsured.

The surviving sufferers by the disaster on the Maine Central Railroad are reported to be doing well. The injured in all number fifty. An inquest on the body of THOS. GALLAGHER is in progress at Bangor.

Seventeen yachts of the New-York Squadron left New-Bedford yesterday afternoon to rendezvous at Minot's Ledge Light, where they will form in divisions to meet the Receiving Committee from Boston.

Purser MAGNA, of the steam-ship *Columbia*, has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence.

The referees in the Bennett insurance case, at Rochester, have decided that the fire was caused by the fraudulent act, procurement, connivance and consent of SAMUEL F. BENNETT, one of the insured parties.

In Rochester, N. H., yesterday morning, CHARLES BICKFORD'S furniture and carpet store, W. P. ELAS' stove and tin-ware store, HOLMES' grocery, M. A. SANBORN'S millinery and dwelling, the house and barn of Mrs. W. B. Hopeson, and other buildings were burned. Loss, about $30,000; insurance, $11,000.

The Supreme Council of Templars of Honor and Temperance met in St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday. Sixteen States were represented.

A train on the Houston and GreatNorthern Railroad, Texas, pushing two flats containing officers of the Company, was thrown from the track fifteen miles from Houston by obstructions placed there by some malicious person. Dr. C. G. YOUNG, President, and WM. W. WILSON, Assistant Civil Engineer, were killed. TURNER, a brakeman, probably fatally, and C. E. HOMER, Chief Engineer, and Superintendent NORTH were severely injured.

A meeting is called for Hyde Park on Sunday next to protest against the prohibition by the Government of last Sunday's meeting in Dublin.

The bark *Lillie M.*, of and from Greenock, bound to Boston, and laden with iron, has foundered off the Island of Islay, Scotland. The crew were saved.

The Fall Election—What Will the Anti-Tammany Democracy of the City Do?

The time has already arrived for the preliminary movements of politicians in regard to the Fall election. According to the usual custom, the State Conventions of both parties should assemble early in September. Although there is no Governor or members of Congress to be elected this year, and the officers to be nominated on the State ticket are of minor importance, yet the Fall campaign cannot fail to be an interesting and exciting one from the fact that the new Senate, to be elected this year, will participate in the election of a United States Senator in 1873, and from the still more important fact that the Democratic Party of the State will be forced to show its hand, and take some action relative to the present condition of the "Ring"-ridden Democracy of this City. As we have before intimated, the respectable leaders of the Democratic Party of the State—men like HORATIO SEYMOUR, SANDFORD E. CHURCH, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and FRANCIS KERNAN—cannot afford to go into another State Convention and act the part of submissive tools of TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, HALL and O'GORMAN. Nor can they afford to adjourn the Convention, even if they are allowed to have their own way in it—as they doubtless will be this year, since the ticket to be nominated is of minor consequence—without distinctly repudiating all further alliance with the corrupt Tammany Ring that has made the name of New-York Democracy a by-word throughout the Union. There will be an Anti-Tammany contesting delegation from this City to the next State Convention, as there was to the last; and it will not do to ignore it in the way it was ignored last year. It will go this year reinforced by the great bulk of the German vote of the City, as well as by all that portion of the Irish and American vote that is not controlled by "Ring" patronage; and to deny it admission, or refuse to examine its credentials, as was done last year, will be to annihilate the Democratic Party in both City and State. It will not do for the Hay-loft and Cheese-press Democracy to rely, in future, on "Boss" TWEED'S promise to roll up "eighty-thousand majority" in this City for the ticket. That trick can no longer be played. Any ticket nominated by a Convention which excludes the delegates representing the real Democracy of the City, and admits only the creatures of the Ring, is doomed to defeat.

Meantime what action do the Democratic opponents of the Tammany Hall oligarchy propose to take with regard to the situation in this City? Now is the time for them to organize; anti-Tammany clubs should be formed in every Ward and District, and preparations made for a vigorous campaign this Fall. The Ring, to be sure, have taken from the popular vote every office which the Constitution of the State would allow them to take; but there still remains to be elected this Fall a Register of the County, five Senators, and twenty-one members of the Assembly. There is little doubt that, by proper effort, a majority of Senators and Assemblymen can be elected in opposition to Tammany Hall. The *World*, speaking in the interest of the "Ring," takes special pains to impress upon the public the idea that it is useless to attempt to make any change in the present "Ring" charter before 1873. Assuming to speak for Gov. HOFFMAN, it announces, in advance, that he will veto any attempt to change the present form of the City Government. Now it is by no means certain, after what has occurred during the last month, that Gov. HOFFMAN would refuse to sign a bill that wrested power from the hands of HALL, TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY and restored it to the people; but even if he were to be so blind to his own interests and future prospects, there is such a thing as overruling the Governor's veto by a two-thirds vote; and this two-thirds vote can be easily obtained by electing the right kind of men to the Legislature from this City. In the present temper of the rural Democracy, their representatives in the Legislature would be only too glad to join the members from this City in any legislation designed to overthrow the Tammany Ring; and Gov. HOFFMAN would hardly venture to put himself in the position of sole defender of a corrupt clique which had been repudiated by the entire Democratic Party of the State. The honest Democracy of the City should, therefore, devote all their energies in the coming election to securing an anti-Tammany delegation to the next Legislature. The "Ring" will soon commence laying their pipe, and pulling their wires to secure their usual victory in the Fall election; but they will have to work against fearful odds this time; every reputable citizen, every honest man will be against them, and it will only require a fair election and an impartial count of the votes to secure their defeat by an overwhelming majority.

"The Coming Race."

The sensation produced in England by the new book entitled the *Coming Race*—just republished here by F. B. FELT & CO.—seems somewhat disproportioned to its merits. The work is, no doubt, entitled to be numbered among the minor curiosities of literature, but in the main it is a disappointing book. The author is evidently a Tory by conviction, a man possessing remarkable literary gifts, great humor, and a strong talent for sarcasm. He has produced a work almost as fantastic in its way as *Vathek*, but of a higher character; a work in which most of the political and social systems of the day are quietly ridiculed, but which fails to introduce anything very much better to the notice or imitation of mankind. His "coming race" must be a very uncomfortable sort of people to live among, and the earth, with all its faults, is superior to the region which the "Vril-ya" inhabit. It is the old story—when discontented man sits down and tries to plan a better world than this, he fails.

The author—whose style is like that of ARTHUR HELPS, but whose politics are those of Lord LYTTON, and one or other of those two men, we are inclined to think, wrote the book—does his preaching under the disguise of a story. An American descends a mine, and by a strange adventure finds himself suddenly among a new and wonderful people, living far below the surface of the earth. The buildings are huge and striking; the people are tall, handsome, and provided with wings; the streets and landscapes are lit with an artificial, but pleasing, light; the grass is not green, but red or brown; and, chief peculiarity of all, a new force supplies the place of all other forces known to us in this world. It destroys and heals, it can rend mountains asunder, destroy cities, overcome all the agencies known to mankind. "I should call it electricity," says the author, "except that it comprehends in its manifold branches other forces of nature, to which, in our scientific nomenclature, differing names are assigned, such as magnetism, galvanism, &c." The name of it is *Vril* and a little of it in a rod held by a child could instantly destroy cities as large as New-York or London. People go to sleep and learn languages under the influence of vril—decidedly an improvement on the "Oldenduff" system, or any other system known to us backward mortals. The people who have attained to the knowledge of "vril" have naturally a great contempt for the forms of government in existence on earth—especially for all democratic forms. Among themselves, the good of the community is the first and last end striven for. There is no crime among them, no Courts of justice, no lawyers. People do as they like, and as they never wish to injure each other, there is no unhappiness.

The condition of the female sex among the Vril-ya may be confidently commended to the notice of Mr. THEODORE TILTON. The females enjoy all that is included here under the title of "woman's rights," but then they are more powerful physically than men—taller, with larger thews and muscles, and gifted with superior skill in the use of *will*. The females are called Gy-ai—Gy in the singular—and they seem to have some qualities in common with their sex on earth. Thus it is a proverb among them that their sex is "soft in the concrete, but hard to deal with in the individual." The girls are more cruel than the boys. Here, however, the superficial resemblance to earthly woman ceases. No Gy has killed her husband for upward of two thousand years. They have the privilege of wooing, while the men must wait to be wooed. Sometimes a female "develops a slight mustache mould ago"—but that has been known to happen here. The people have a religion, and "whatever may be said against it, at least it has these strange peculiarities: Firstly, that they all believe in the creed they profess; secondly, that they all practice the precepts which the creed inculcates." In these respects, man cannot afford to place himself in comparison with the "coming race." Many of their social customs are superior to our own. Take, for instance, the way in which they deal with an improvident person:

"We regard him as an unfortunate person of unsound reason, and place him, at the expense of the State, in a public building, where every comfort and every luxury that can mitigate his affliction are lavished upon him. But an An does not like to be considered out of his mind, and therefore such cases occur so seldom that the public building I speak of is now a deserted ruin, and the last inmate of it was an An whom I recollect to have seen in my childhood. He did not seem conscious of loss of reason, and wrote glaum, (poetry.)"

The sly cut at the poets in this passage is an example of the way in which the author deals with many other classes held in high esteem on earth—statesmen, philosophers, men of science. One of the happiest hits of sarcasm in the book is that which is aimed at Mr. DARWIN and his followers. It appears that the Vril-ya (or Ans, Ans being the plural of An) have a tradition that they were all descended from frogs. One of the Coming Race thus describes the theory:

"Pardon me," answered Aph-Lin, "in what we call the Wrangling or Philosophical Period of History, which was at its height about seven thousand years ago, there was a very distinguished naturalist, who proved to the satisfaction of numerous disciples such analogical and anatomical agreements in structure between an An and a Frog as to show that out of the one must have developed the other. They had some diseases in common; they were both subject to the same parasitical worms in the intestines; and, strange to say, the An has, in his structure, a swimming-bladder, no longer of any use to him, but which is a rudiment that clearly proves his descent from a Frog. Nor is there any argument against this theory to be found in the relative difference of size, for there are still existent in our world Frogs of a size and stature not inferior to our own, and many thousand years ago they appear to have been still larger."

In the following passage Mr. DARWIN'S monkey theory is closely parodied:

"Again, the earlier races of the Ana seem to have been covered with hair, and, even to a comparatively recent date, hirsute bushes deformed the very faces of our ancestors, spreading wild over their cheeks and chins, as similar bushes, my poor Tish, spread wild over yours. But the object of the higher races of the Ana through countless generations has been to erase all vestige of connection with hairy vertebrata, and they have gradually eliminated that debasing capillary excrement by the law of sexual selection; the Gy-ai naturally preferring youth or the beauty of smooth faces. But the degree of the Frog in the scale of the vertebrata is shown in this, that he has no hair at all, not even on his head. He was born to that hairless perfection which the most beautiful of the Ana, despite the culture of incalculable ages, have not yet attained."

Whether the author of this curious book had any serious purpose in view, or merely wished to amuse himself and bewilder the public, is not quite clear. We wish he could have explained the composition of *Vril*, for a good supply of that article would be very useful in these upper regions. Unfortunately, a Gy fell in love with him, and then a second Gy appeared as a rival, and between them both his restoration to this world was accomplished. Thus we are left in ignorance of the constituents of a force which might enable us to live in perfect happiness for about 130 years, and be kept well in hand all the time by the Gy-ai, or females of our kind.

A Backwoods Murder.

The supposition that rural life is synonymous with innocence and peace, is, like other imaginative delusions, becoming rapidly dispelled. Amid the quiet and balmy freshness of a backwoods settlement of the Province of Ontario, there has lately occurred a tragedy whose details give such glimpses of reckless avarice, unholy passion, and desperate hate as the criminal records of great cities cannot surpass. Early on the morning of July 15, the inhabitants of the village of Nissouri, Middlesex County, Ontario, were startled by the news of a brutal murder which had taken place the previous night in the log cabin of GEORGE CAMPBELL, who owned a farm on the edge of the adjoining backwoods. The spectacle that awaited the neighbors who first chanced to pass CAMPBELL'S residence on that morning was as follows: Mrs. CAMPBELL, a plump, fresh-colored, blue-eyed, and motherly-looking woman, was quietly sitting at the door, ready to tell the first comer a fearful tale of treachery and blood. Inside the cottage two or three young children were wailing, unheeded by their mother, and in a little bed-room upstairs the father and husband was lying with battered skull and throat fearfully gashed—a hideously defaced corpse. Mrs. CAMPBELL related with wonderful coolness, and an occasional approach to flippancy, how, quietly sleeping with her husband and infant of nine months old, she was awakened by the noise of blows, and found her husband springing out of bed to grapple with two masked assassins, who very quickly overpowered him. The heavy thuds of an ax upon the head of her husband were calmly described by this remarkable woman, and a well-connected though somewhat improbable story was given in order to explain her subsequent inaction, and the absence of any tracks of the flight of the murderers.

For three weeks the detectives continued to grope after the connecting links of this terrible crime. They shortly discovered that the murder had been merely the last step of a series of guilty deeds. CAMPBELL'S wife had maintained a criminal intimacy with a young field laborer called THOMAS KOYLE. She and her husband had, in consequence, lived on the most disagreeable terms. CAMPBELL was a man of patient, long-suffering temperament; his wife, whose maiden name was MCWAIN, was come of a sullen, passionate race, and, despite the mildness expressed in her countenance, was a woman of quick temper, and when aroused, of ungovernable passion. In addition to these potent causes of disagreement, the MCWAINS and the CAMPBELLS had family causes of difference, and the murdered man is said to have been the creditor of his wife's friends to a considerable amount. Both Mrs. CAMPBELL and her paramour, KOYLE, were indicted as being accessory to the murder. On Saturday last, shortly after her arrest, Mrs. CAMPBELL submitted the first of a series of confessions relating to the crime with which she is charged. In this statement, sworn to before the Crown Attorney, she states that on the fatal night she was awakened by her husband calling out; that she heard some one strike him, and felt spatters of blood after the blow. A knife and a hatchet had been placed over night near the foot of the bed, and after getting out to struggle with his murderous assailant, her husband called to her to get him the knife. A voice which she knows to be that of THOMAS KOYLE, said, "don't fetch it here, or I'll murder you too." The struggle was soon over, and after striking CAMPBELL with an ax, as he lay on the floor, KOYLE explained, in reply to a question from Mrs. CAMPBELL, "we had a fuss, and I always said I would have my revenge." After inducing Mrs. CAMPBELL, by threats, to wait some hours before giving the alarm, KOYLE went away.

This story received but a very limited degree of credit. If it was true in any point, it was generally believed to be only a part of the truth. Accordingly when on Tuesday, Mrs. CAMPBELL came out with an entirely different story, it was merely accepted as another contribution toward the whole truth, which is still believed to be in reserve. The latest statement of the accused woman, which was elicited in conversation with her father, is to the effect that since being in prison, she has been twice visited by the ghost of her deceased husband. "GEORGE'S spirit," as she describes the apparition, took her by the hand and told her to clear the poor boy below, (meaning KOYLE,) and to tell who actually took his life. In obedience to this ghostly summons, Mrs. CAMPBELL was moved to state that whatever faults KOYLE may have had, "he really did not make away with GEORGE!" The real culprit she stated, was her cousin, JOHN MCWAIN, with whose wife, it was hinted, the deceased CAMPBELL had been on terms of improper intimacy. She further alleged that "the night before the job was done," her cousin had come in and talked about her husband having money hid about the house, stating, at the same time, that he would like to have some of it. About 12 o'clock MCWAIN came softly upstairs, and on hearing his approach, Mrs. CAMPBELL, who had previously left the door open, went out on the landing to meet him. A candle was procured, and the pair went to search for the concealed money. While so engaged, CAMPBELL awoke, and asked "what sort of work this was?" Seizing an ax, MCWAIN struck him till he moved no longer, and the faithless wife, who had held the candle while her husband was being murdered, proceeded to put a blanket over the children to stifle the noise which they had begun to make on hearing the disturbance. MCWAIN told Mrs. CAMPBELL to say that KOYLE did it, threatening her that if she mentioned him he would kill her too. It would be useless to attempt to unravel a mystery which, in a few days, will probably be fully disclosed by the woman whose mind is at present in the stage when imposture gives place to self-delusion. As it stands, the details and accessories of the tragedy are revolting enough to give as a horrible prominence among contemporary crimes.

Cheap Excursions.

Among the wants of the day there is one which should no longer remain unsupplied. We refer to the popular demand for cheap excursions, by railroad and steam-boat, under a system which shall permit a reasonably extended trip to points of interest, and, at the same time, allow of quiet journeying. Time was, some twenty years ago, when something of the kind was tried in New-England by a person named PERHAM, who ran immense excursion-trains into Boston from the neighboring towns at half fare, and brought thousands of rural visitors to the City. But these were comparatively short excursions, lasting only a single day, and including but limited means of enjoyment. They were sufficiently popular, however, to be profitable to their manager and to the railroads which encouraged the project.

But we need something on a more liberal scale than this. The wealthy class can wander at their own sweet will, and linger long, if they so desire, at the various watering-places and fashionable places of resort. To them, expense is a matter of small account, and their time is their own. But in behalf of the less fortunate classes, who have little leisure and less money, we invite the aid of some shrewd manager who will arrange a cheap system of travel, by which a great many places can be visited for a reasonable sum of money, and without the usual discomforts of hurried journeys.

Why, for instance, may there not be excursions to carry our citizens on trips of one, two, or three hundred miles around New-York, to occupy a week, a fortnight, or even a month in time—to extend as far as Niagara on the west, Washington on the south, the St. Lawrence on the north, and Boston on the east, and upon a scale of fares within the reach of a moderately-filled purse? We shall be told, probably, that the railroad and steam-boat "kings" stand in the way. But this is scarcely a fair thing to say, since no attempt has been made by a responsible organization to arrange a system of cheap sight-seeing for the million. It is not easy to believe that railway officials are so blind to their real interests as to thwart a rational scheme of popularizing travel. Once organized, the project would attract very great patronage, and it would come for the most part from that portion of the community to which travel is an exceptional experience. The issue of tickets to cover a specific but varying route, at half fare or thereabouts, would be an easy experiment, and one well worth trying. Of course, it would be necessary that a single ticket should pass its owner over several lines of road, so that he need not return by the same route on which he set out, and might thus be enabled to see all that was worth seeing. But there need be no difficulty about this if the proper manager undertook the arrangement of the details, and the companies lent it their support.

By the introduction here of such a system as they have elsewhere, a New-Yorker could take his family up the Hudson by boat, as far as Niagara by rail, thence back by the Erie Road, stopping wherever he chose en route at greatly reduced fares, up to the date specified in his contract; and similar trips might be enjoyed in other directions. Much might be seen on such a trip as this, and eagerly would the opportunity be improved. Under such a system, thousands would cheerfully transfer to the railroad companies, steam-boats, and hotels for a single week's excursion, the money they now expend through all the season for the equivocal pleasure of fighting mosquitoes in the so-called rural suburbs of our City; and, at the same time, they would return refreshed, physically and mentally, for their business life.

Shall Railway Murderers be Punished?

That the last railway murder in Maine was less fatal than the similar slaughter in Tennessee a week or two ago, is in no respect due to the Directors of the Maine Central Road. They appear to have omitted no possible carelessness which could contribute to the slaying and mangling of their unhappy passengers. The bridge which broke under the weight of the train was so rotten as to make it wonderful that the accident had not occurred long ago. Nor was this unknown by the Company. But, with that deliberation which characterizes corporations when so slight a matter as the security of the public is at stake, they had begun on the very day of the accident "to haul up new timbers to replace the old." So the telegraph briefly states this evidence of the imbecility or criminal carelessness of the officers of the Maine Central Railroad. The timbers of a bridge do not decay so as to become insecure in a day's time, or in a week, or in a month.

For as much as a year, perhaps, this bridge has been unsafe, liable at any moment to break, and to plunge a hundred unsuspecting human beings into instant death or agonizing torture. The Company knew this. They have not even the pitiful excuse of ignorance to screen their inefficiency. Yet they made no move to prevent the accident, which was certain to come, until it actually did come, and then we are told that they had just begun to make preparations to repair their rotten bridge.

This culpable neglect of duty would be astounding, if it were not plainly fostered by the equally culpable failure of the public and the ministers of the law to enforce on passenger carriers their just responsibility. Every week or so this same thing happens; for the last two months similar accidents have averaged one a week. Yet, after the first brief spasm of excitement and horror, the public mind sinks back into that amazing apathy which, with us, appears to be its normal state. No Grand Jury presents these official murderers, no public prosecutor dreams of indicting them. The very victims of their negligence do not in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred sue them for the damages which they would almost inevitably gain. On the Hudson a hundred lives were each time endangered, and probably double that number of persons were crippled or hurt in various painful ways, because the owners of the vessel chose to save money by employing incompetent servants and by using a defective boiler. Has any suit been begun on behalf of those hundred victims, or will there be? In the accident on the Harpeth River, by the breaking of a rotten bridge, between fifty and a hundred persons were killed or wounded. We do not hear that any actions have been begun on their behalf, nor is it likely there will be. And so with the last massacre in Maine. We shall hear much blaster about investigation and punishment, but we know that the result will be the same sickening verdict of nobody to blame. Next week, or some other week, there will be another railway murder, and another momentary burst of indignation. Railway directors will snap their fingers and pocket their dividends, the dead and wounded will be swept away, and lethargy once more will stifle justice.

Is there to be no end to this? Will private citizens never learn that, apart from any selfish consideration, on each of them devolves a sacred duty, for which they will surely be held responsible before God, if not before man, to bring public malefactors to justice whenever it is in their power? If for every person injured in a railroad or steam-boat accident legal redress should be resolutely enforced, and no compromise listened to, such disasters would soon grow less frequent than they are. The traveling public and the authorities are really as much to blame as the more immediate criminals. They are virtually accessories both before and after the fact. These things we have insisted on so often that their repetition is tiresome and disheartening. Yet the evil work goes on, as it will continue to go on, until railway and steam-boat owners are held to a strict personal and pecuniary accountability for every such cruel destruction of human life.

MINOR TOPICS.

We imagine that no possible amount of self-contradiction of which the *World* could now be capable would surprise anybody. We quote the following merely to show how unnecessary it is to enter into controversy with that journal, since in a few days after taking up a certain line of argument it is perfectly certain to demolish it of its own accord by saying something flatly contradicting its previous statements:

The World, Aug. 9.

The fact that in many parts of our country a habit has grown up during the past decade, under the law-despising domination of the Ring and Fenry, of neglecting this duty (of publishing City expenditures) on the one hand and of withholding this right (of inspecting them) on the other, could not for a moment be permitted or to be pleaded in extenuation of similar official misconduct or similar popular laches in this great Democratic metropolis. If the City Government had ever any mind to withhold the right there would be more provocation than now exists to the performance of the duty to which a number of gentlemen invite the fuller citizens by a card convening a meeting at the Academy of Music "to take the necessary steps for a thorough examination of the public accounts." The most necessary step to such an examination is the publication of the accounts in question. This step, the Mayor informs us, is now taking; and no person whose character and capacity entitle him to be considered fit to undertake will care to compromise his reputation or his self-respect by proceeding to an inquest before the subject of the inquest has been submitted to him.

The World, Aug. 10.

Now it must be very clear from these repeated and unquestioned facts that a thorough examination is precisely what the committee of the Republican Party of legislators in this City do not want. They clamor continually for the publication of the accounts, as if every man did not know that these would at once be followed by the cry of fraud, and by the demand for "evidence" of the various official corruptions. The facts we have stated must make it clear to the intelligence of every reader that the purpose of the Committee of Fifty in these charges is political; that they are not made in the interest of economy, or of reform, or of good government. When the conviction fully obtains in the public mind—and it is, by the weight of the facts we have recited, rapidly approaching that complexion—the force of the Republican party will become dissipated long before the original charges can be brought to a practical issue. We shall regret, heartily regret, such an important conclusion.

The *World's* "regret—heartily regret" over its premature discovery that the charges are likely to "blow over" is exceedingly good. Nor is it less amusing to watch the desperate attempts of this bewildered organ to make itself worth the Corporation pay which is very uselessly expended on it.

The *Evening Mail*, one of the most popular of our City papers, is entering very earnestly into the task of endeavoring to secure political reform. A sensible, and at the same time moderate, article appeared in its columns yesterday, and we republish it this morning. It points out the impossibility of the City authorities continuing to evade the charges brought against them. It expresses the general feeling of the public when it demands the real accounts from the Controller, and not financial "exhibits" which are absolutely meaningless. The *Mail*, by taking this honest position, will strengthen itself in the esteem of its supporters, and increase its claim to be regarded as a faithful public journal.

How deeply the sense of the reverses of France has affected the minds of the best thinkers of that country, is shown by a recent article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on China. The *Revue*, with all its candor and impartiality, has never failed to represent the excessive pride of the French in their influence on foreign affairs; and that pride has shown itself with peculiar distinctness in the treatment of China. With very slight commercial interests, France has been foremost in asserting the claims of the Western nations to enter China for trade and for purposes of religious proselytism. Now, with the outrage and insult of the Tien-tsin massacre, still inadequately atoned for, the *Revue* recommends a pure "policy of abstention," leaving French merchants to share the lot of other foreigners, and French missionaries to take care of themselves. Considering the extreme energy with which France, under the Empire, insisted on protecting all her missionaries everywhere in the Celestial Kingdom, and on treating all converts as entitled also to the protection of French Consulate Courts, there is something amusing in the frankness with which the Revue writer remarks: "We will not wrong our missionaries by believing that they can go forward only under the shadow of the French flag!"

Is it utterly useless to call the attention of public authorities in this City to abuses that disturb the public comfort, and threaten directly the public health? The condition of the streets about our public markets grows more horrible every day. It is, for instance, a task which nobody undertakes, except with disgust, to pass by Fulton Market on either of its four sides. And yet, along the Fulton-street and South-street sides, there are daily probably more people pass every day than by any other point in the City. They are compelled to endure the sight and smell of mountains of offensive refuse, from decaying fish to rotten fruit, which are thrown into the gutters, or into barrels on the curb-stones, or on the sidewalks. Is Dr. Smith a member of the City Government with a nose? If so, let him go near Washington or Fulton Markets, and he will find that he could not get his way through the foul smells with a knife.

There are no places capable of being made more attractive and enjoyable than the slopes on Brooklyn Heights at the termini of the ferry streets. They are five in number, and they overlook the Bay and the City of New-York and the opposite Highlands of New-Jersey. Any afternoon and early evening, were they accessible, they would be the resort of hundreds. This was the view taken by the public when, a few years since, the improvement at these places was demanded. In response to that demand, a Commission was appointed. Curiously enough it was found to control almost entirely of residents of the Heights, who, jealous of their seclusion, coolly proceeded instead of opening to close up these places by high iron railings. Against these railings every hot evening the people for whose benefit the "parks" were supposed to be, press their faces or huddle along the stone bases. The pretense for this arrangement is that the crowds that would gather were the parks open, would misbehave themselves. It does not occur to those who urge this opposition that the places might be closed after dark, and that Police attendance would at all times be very easily and cheaply supplied.

We invite attention to the statement published elsewhere of the views of the persons who propose a "Labor Party" for the next Presidential campaign. If these views were really shared by the mass of laboring men of the country, it would be worth while to point out several points in regard to which they are utterly impracticable and confused, as well as others on which they are sensible. They are, however, purely experimental in their nature. A half dozen persons think it would be a good thing for the laboring men of the country to control directly the National Government, and think, also, and sincerely, that in that case the poor could be made wealthy and the wretched put at ease. So they issue a manifesto containing their nostrums for the universal disease, and are going to see who will take them.

The question whether a manufacturer shall have the privilege of annoying the residents of a neighborhood by noises in his factory during working hours, is now under consideration by Judge MONROE, of Cincinnati. It comes from an application for a temporary injunctive order, made by a Mr. GAILLAT against a Mr. CLEMENTS. On examination, Mr. GAILLAT stated that he had erected a dwelling-house in a locality specially adapted for private residences; and that Mr. CLEMENTS had recently removed his business of manufacturing iron-work for prisons, to a shop just opposite his. Mr. GAILLAT—house, where the workmen make such a noise in nailing sheet-iron on a smooth wooden surface, as to destroy the peace of himself and family, and render life almost insupportable. Several of Mr. GAILLAT'S neighbors give testimony in corroboration, and add, further, that frequent fires were once prevented, and an engine sole broken up, in consequence of the frightful din, which completely drowned the voices of both clergymen and auctioneer. Mr. CLEMENTS made an attempt to prove that his shop was not a nuisance, by submitting the affidavit of a saloon-keeper, whose business would be likely to profit by the presence of a number of workmen. At this case may be made a precedent for the removal of other factories of a similar kind, the Judge's decision will prove an important one.

There are now lying at the various piers on the North and East Rivers nearly one hundred and fifty vessels, whose long, graceful hulls and rounded sterns at once proclaim their American origin. All fly a foreign ensign, a fact which attests the esteem in which the American shipbuilder and his perfect model is held abroad. Is it not about time that his claims were equally well appreciated at home? Ship-building is not yet a lost art among us, though there seems to be imminent danger that it shortly will be.

AMUSEMENTS.

Advance-Notes of the Musical Seasons.

The information following, in relation to the approaching musical season, will be read with interest. The entertainments will be begun by Mr. BILLINGS. The Vienna Orchestra will be heard for the first time at Steinway Hall, on Monday, Sept. 11, and will perform there throughout the week, on Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, and on Oct. 2, 3 and 4.... The performances of the Nilsson troupe will consist of a series of concerts, and after-ward of an operatic season. The concerts will take place at Steinway Hall on Sept. 18, 20, 25, (matinée,) 26, 27, 28 and 30, (matinée,) and on Oct. 2, 4, 6 and 7, (matinée.) The Italian opera representations will be commenced on Oct. 9.... The English opera nights, under the management of Miss PAREPA-ROSA, will begin on Oct. 2, at the Academy of Music.... The Dolby Ballad Concerts will begin at Steinway Hall on Oct. 9, and will continue throughout the week following that date.... Miss MARIA MENZES, the German lady whom Mr. THOMAS was to have introduced to the local public as his solo pianist, will not visit America this year. Mr. THOMAS has engaged in her stead Miss MARIE KRESS, while Miss ANNA MEHLIG will be the star pianist at the best miscellaneous concerts in and out of town.... Miss PHILHARMONIC Tamberlik is in Baltimore increasing an already large and varied repertory of orthodox violin tunes.... Mr. S. B. MILLS is passing the Summer in the Catskill Mountains.... The Friday evening concert at Terrace Garden to-night is to be especially brilliant.

Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Nineteenth Assembly District Republican association, which was organized under direction of the State Central Committee, held their first meeting on Wednesday evening at their head-quarters, Eighty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, DAVID CRAMER, Esq., President in the chair. CHAS. F. BRUDER, Secretary. The attendance was large. CHAS. H. RITCHELL offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we are in favor of an honest and economical administration of City affairs; and that we are opposed to that class of Republicans who openly or secretly aid and abet Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of the Times in its fearless exposure of the corruptions of Tammany Hall politicians, its earnest hatred for the perpetrator of all kinds of fraud.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The President then announced the Executive and other Committees. Short speeches were made by C. H. RITCHELL, D. CLARKE, THOMAS HAGAN and others. A large number joined the Association, and the meeting then adjourned to meet the second Monday in September.

Personal.

Mr. MATTHEW MCDOUGALL, the newly-appointed Consul at Dundee, is a native of Scotland, and a resident of this City for the last thirty years, where he has carried on business in partnership with HUGH GARDNER, Esq. In choosing him, the President has selected an honest, able man, and one fitted by education and business experience for the position. It is a high compliment to Mr. MCDOUGALL that he returns to his birth-place as the representative of his adopted country, and creditable to the President that he has secured his services.

SOMETHING TO BE REMEMBERED.

In the TIMES of July 20 we explained some of the peculiarities in the manner of keeping the accounts of the Controller's Department, and showed that there are several different heads under which the same charge might be entered. We explained the difference between checks drawn on "special account" and checks drawn on account of appropriation, and referred to the manner of paying out moneys on these two accounts as follows:

"The usual mode of procedure with certain accounts is to draw a sufficient number of warrants to exhaust the appropriation in a few days, and then to draw on 'special account' as occasion requires."

It will be understood that the few days to which we alluded, in which certain appropriations are exhausted, are the few days immediately after these appropriations are made, and hence it will be found that the payments during a single month in the Spring or early Summer (immediately after the appropriations are made) are almost equal to the total payments for the remainder of the year. The appropriations for the present year were made late in May, and it is known that during the first week in June more than half a million dollars was paid to INGERSOLL, GARVEY, KEYSER and MILLER, for repairs and furniture for armories alone; while proportionably large amounts were paid out of other appropriations during the same period. No sooner has the great bulk of the different appropriations been disposed of in the manner described, than Mayor HALL announces his intention to publish a monthly statement, showing the amounts drawn from the Treasury for the preceding month; but he commences with the month of July, after all the appropriations have been nearly exhausted, and is as dumb as an oyster about the millions that have been paid out during the month of June.

Inconclusive and absurd as the "statement" for July unquestionably is, with its array of "contingencies" and "other accounts," it makes a pretense of showing that only a few hundred thousand have been stolen during the month; whereas, if they had published a "statement" for the month of June, it would have shown that the amount similarly disposed of would have reached several millions.

The *Herald* and the *World*, in their efforts to shield the men whom we have arraigned for the gross abuse of the trust confided to them, have not scrupled to misrepresent the facts, and to endeavor to make it appear that all the moneys paid out were paid before the new City Government was inaugurated; and they have reiterated the statement that the figures we have published had been previously embodied in the published report of the "Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for 1869," and that they had been long since published and commented on by these journals. Those statements were persisted in with a full knowledge of all the facts, and after they had all our figures before them. To show their utter falsity, it is only necessary to refer to the following table, compiled from the TIMES' supplement of the 29th ultimo.

The new City Government was inaugurated June 4, 1870, and on the 6th of the same month eleven checks were paid to the agents of the Ring, amounting in the aggregate to........$337,648 79

1870.	
June 10, seven checks were paid to same parties	[illegible]
June 17, three checks were paid to same parties	[illegible]
June 23, five checks were paid to same parties	178,211 92
June 24, five checks were paid to same parties	[illegible]
June 27, three checks were paid to same parties	196,385 74
June 30, ten checks were paid to same parties	[illegible]
July 2, three checks were paid to same parties	[illegible]
July 26, four checks were paid to same parties	[illegible]
Aug. 1, four checks were paid to same parties	[illegible]
Aug. 9, three checks were paid to same parties	[illegible]
Aug 12, four checks were paid to same parties	[illegible]
Aug. 20, two checks were paid to same parties	30,000 00
Aug. 31, one check was paid to same parties	30,000 00
Sept. 7, six checks were paid to same parties	[illegible]
Oct. 26, one check was paid to same parties	12,000 00

Making a total paid by the new City Government for repairs and furniture in armories and county offices, between June 6, 1870, and Oct. 26, 1870—four months and twenty days—of

$2,4[illegible],311 58.

Add to this the $3,[illegible] drawn on special account during the three months ending March 31, 1871, and divided among the same parties, and we have an aggregate of

$6,337,51[illegible]

paid by HALL and CONNOLLY during the first nine months that the new charter has been in operation.

Will it Blow Over?
From the Evening Mail.

If the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad should be persistently charged with extravagance of expenditure and corrupt management, and should respond to a demand of the shareholders for information as to the affairs of the Company in 1869 and 1870, by giving a report of the receipts and expenses for the past three months, the Courts would soon be besieged for compulsory proceedings on the part of stockholders, the securities of the Company would depreciate, and the Directors would find themselves in hot water.

But they would, in such a case, only follow the example of our City authorities, who are fast losing the support of even their old party friends, because of their irresponsive and evasive replies to charges affecting the good name and credit of the City. Such protracted and ill-advised defiance of public opinion and contempt for the demands of tax-payers cannot much longer continue without bringing other results than the condemnation and disgrace of the offenders. It will seriously endanger the hitherto unsullied credit of our City in the money markets of the world. In Berlin, we hear this morning, the Exchange has refused to admit our City securities to appear in the official stock list. What has been done there is likely to be done in the other capitals of the Old World unless our rulers frankly and fairly meet the universal demand of tax-payers for information as to where their money has gone.

This unwise and audacious reticence, and this persisting evasion of the real questions which are put by all classes of our community, give room for the wildest suspicions as to official misconduct, and prepare the public mind to accept without reservation the new and astounding disclosures made by the TIMES today of enormous sums of money paid to minor officials, who do little or nothing for the pay they are receiving.

According to this showing there is paid annually in salaries—exclusive of those received by the Judges—the astounding amount of $412,[illegible] to the clerks and other officials employed in the new Court-house. By the same statement it appears that the President of the "New-York Printing Company," Mr. CHARLES E. WILBOUR, receives from various sinecure positions, which he holds under the City Government, $[illegible] a year, while the Secretary of the same profitable concern, Mr. CORNELIUS CORSON, receives for like imaginary services $[illegible] a year. The details of this remarkable exhibit occupy three columns and a half of the TIMES, and are incapable of such condensed statement as we have space to print; but from the facts we have stated, the character of the whole disclosure may be judged.

We have no time or space today for anything more than the simple expression of our belief that such statements as this must be effectually answered, or else the already strong and swelling tide of public indignation will become an overwhelming current. This is a sort of popular storm that may blow up several persons we could name, but it is not going to "blow over" until the last secret of the City accounts is unearthed and the last perpetrator of frauds punished.

BUDD'S LAKE.

A Charming and Healthy Resort—Common Sense the Rule—Fishing and Pedestrian Explorations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 10, 1871.

This is not, I believe, one of the "fast and fashionable" places of resort of which New-Jersey can boast; but it is certainly one of the healthiest and most charming. Young ladies do not come here to show off their dresses, or to carry on inflammatory flirtations, or to spend the day in bed and the night in dancing. For such flighty-headed persons as these, Budd's Lake would probably have few attractions. But if you are in search of health and rest; if you want to spend a few days, or weeks, in the midst of lovely scenery, good pure air, and secure from extreme of heat, you could scarcely find a better spot than this. It is wonderful to see how the children thrive here. They can be out-of-doors all day without the slightest danger. They are brown and healthy, run about from morning till night, and keep good hours—as, indeed, most of us do, except on Saturday, when the arrivals from town keep the place in a bustle. There has not been an uncomfortably warm day here this Summer, and even of last year the same thing might have been said.

The hotel is on high ground, in the midst of trees. This part of the Schooley range stands a little higher than the hotel, known as "Schooley Mountains," and it is infinitely more attractive. Just below the grove in front of MR. SHARPE's house is the lake—a beautiful sheet of water, in the bosom of exquisitely-wooded hills. On this lake there is capital fishing to be had—pickerel, perch, cat-fish, and black-bass. The boatman, "Jake," knows every inch of the lake, and is a capital companion to go out fishing with—good-tempered, patient and obliging, addicted to absurdly low charges for his boats. He never comes home from fishing without a good show of pickerel in the boat. He has the secret of enticing the fish to his line, even when another line from the same boat catches nothing. For ladies who like a quiet row, no place could be more suitable than Budd's Lake. The scenery seems always fresh and varied, and the air will put roses on the palest cheek if the fair visitor will only stay long enough. The drives round the country are among the prettiest I have ever seen. You can go any distance you like, and wherever you go the country is lovely. For my own part, I much prefer to "tramp it," believing that one can see more of the country, and get more health, by going about on "shanks' pony" than on anybody else's. The walk from here to Flanders, for instance, and onward across the valley, could scarcely be surpassed within a range of one hundred miles of New-York. The walk round the lake—about seven miles—may be done any morning before breakfast, and if you want a longer stretch it is quite possible to get on to Hackett's Town, and return by the train. It would be difficult to exhaust the beauties of this neighborhood. I explored it thoroughly for a fortnight, and liked it better the last day than I did the first. There are few spots in which one could spend an entire Summer to greater advantage.

This fact appears to be realized by people who have once visited Budd's Lake, for they come again year after year, so that most of the rooms are engaged long beforehand—although Mr. SHAW, the active manager of the hotel, generally manages to find accommodation for stray visitors. The families which stay here are genial, kindly people—coming more for health, and the health of their children, than for display or tomfoolery of any kind. It is not a good place, as I have said, in which to show off big diamonds, lace, silk dresses, or gew-gaws of any kind. But it is the right kind of place in which to escape heat, dust, and confusion. I hope I may never have to spend a holiday in a less delightful locality than Budd's Lake.

SARATOGA.

The Hotels Comfortably Full—More Gossip—Distrait Visitors—A Touching Tale of Fashionable Love-Making.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1871.

Saratoga is full, not jammed so that single beds have to do double duty, and double beds become tenement houses in their accommodations, but comfortably full. This is the time for enjoying the peculiar beauties of Saratoga, the hurrying tramp of pleasure-seekers acts like an exhilarating beverage upon the people, and every one seems under bonds to do and act their best. There are no sad faces. Every one is in a gleeful mood; and if, for a moment, that skeleton from home puts forth his ugly hand, a quick glance at the smiling faces around covers up the ghostly shadow, and all goes merrily on. What might have sorrowful thoughts here! Saratoga is made for happy people, and to teach morals or duty in its holiday precincts is as much out of place as would be a camp-meeting under the dome of St. Paul's. There is a time for all things, and truly this is a time for pleasure. This is the common sentiment. It is not that visitors forget their duty, they merely lay it aside for a day.

Are the women of 1871 beautiful in their Saratoga aspect? As an American I would say, Yes. There is a grace in their actions that fascinates one accustomed to the listless attitudes of city life. I remember, last week, one young lady whose walk along the piazza of Congress Hall was a triumphal march, and left a spell upon the busy tongues of gossip that seemed like the touch of a fairy wand. It was the perfection of art. I overheard one young lady saying, "I wonder how she does it. When I was a girl I used to walk a long time every day on the tips of my toes, but I don't see that it did any good. Her hair wasn't nice, was it?" O happy world, in which we all find something to ease our envyings—some compensation. But the young lady was only wise in her generation; she might have walked till doomsday on her toes, and no more have reached the queenly gait of that most admirable walker than could Icarus, with his waxen wings, scale the walls of heaven. Our queen was of a different race, a member of that nobility in which there are no mistakes made—the nobility of nature.

Listen to this conversation between two young ladies, standing by the railing of Congress Spring, and holding their glasses.

"Nelly, do you like this stuff?"

"No, I don't; but everybody comes here, and I want to hear and see all that I can. Do you believe I drank two tumblers, yesterday, because Mr. Ketcham was looking at me, and I knew he was thinking I only came here to be seen, so I forced it down?"

"Two glasses; didn't it choke you?"

"Choke me! You just try it, and see. I never want to see him again, any way. Let's go."

And go they did, the pretty little martyrs.

Among the most amusing objects at Saratoga are the quiet, common-place husbands of rich wives, who come here on Saturday and stay over Sunday—men who in counting-rooms are lords, and fully knowing their business, look and act easily and well; but here, standing beside their showy, richly-dressed better halves, they are sadly out of place. Often you see them wandering through the halls of the hotels, listless and useless, not knowing what to do. Meeting each other, "Brown, what a bore this is!" "Isn't it; I wish I was back home, and was never to see the place again." And yet these are the men who make Saratoga profitable; it is their pocket-books that put our Saratoga landlords into good humor. I met one of these loungers the other day, a man whose name stands high among the old houses of New-York.

"What do you do to live here?" he asked, and I, knowing him better than he knew himself, introduced him to an old ex-member of Congress, who happened to be there, and my friend. Soon the talk went away from this unwholesome present back to the days when both were young and New-York the centre of political attraction—the old days when WEBSTER and CLAY frequented the Metropolis, and found in social and convivial life, freed from the hurry and turmoil of this age, time to know their admirers. Long-forgotten anecdotes were unearthed, and the old gentlemen chirped as they have seldom done. Saratoga took on a new charm for both, and, after a separation made under a pledge of soon meeting again, they both thanked me for their first comfortable hour in Saratoga.

There is a new story afloat here, and unless Joe Miller has noticed it, it seems a fresh incident in human speculation. LIZZIE A and GERTIE B, two of the most beautiful girls of the year, fixed their hopes on HENRY D, a grand *parti*, from New-York. Both girls are stylish, handsome and rich, and the favored swain was only hesitating in the words of the old song,

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away."

Both are girls of the period, and to that must be charged the story I am to tell.

One afternoon Miss LIZZIE and the young gentleman walked through the park after an extended stroll, during which much love-making went on, and while passing through the halls of the Grand Union the lady suddenly tottered and fell fainting into the arms of her attendant. It was a bold strike, and victory for a moment seemed fastened there. GERTIE soon heard of this, and her fertile mind grew tired with scheming. At last a smile grew upon her face. She owns the nicest pony phaeton in Saratoga, and the next day she invited the gentleman to ride. He accepted and met his fate. The well-trained horse was quietly going on his way, when suddenly the wheel came off, and the pretty GERTIE lay fainting on the hard road. The terrified HENRY lifted her in his arms and bore her to a convenient farm-house. For two days she refused to recover from the shock. On the third day the remorseful HENRY, who was constantly with her, could stand it no longer. He surrendered; she recovered, and soon there is to be a wedding in high life. Now comes the touch of nature. Miss LIZZIE forgot her loss in admiration of the grand *coup d'état* and has already congratulated her rival upon her brilliant victory.

THE TRAGEDY IN STOCKTON.

A California Woman Shot by a Jealous Wife—Her Ante-Mortem Explanation.

The California papers, received by yesterday's overland mail, give particulars of the shooting of MRS. JULIA S. LAKE, at Stockton, on the 31st of July, by MRS. JULIA E. SAVIER, from the effects of which she died on the 2d of August. SAVIER accompanied his wife to prison, but was afterward released, and was with Mrs. LAKE in her dying hours, displaying great affection for her, which she evidently reciprocated. Mrs. STANTON and Miss ANTHONY visited the murderess in jail on the 2d. On the morning of the same day, Mrs. LAKE made the following ante-mortem declaration.

I, JULIA LAKE, being dangerously wounded and believing that I have but a short time to live, do make this as my dying declaration: Last night I was in my room, at the Grand Hotel, in the City of Stockton. Some person came to the door and rapped. I got up, opened the door and let in a woman. The woman asked me if I was sick. I had a sick headache, and had my head tied up. I said, "Yes." She said she would make me sicker. She got up—we were sitting down—and shot at me three times. The first shot hit me in the shoulder, the second in the side, and the third in the thigh. She said, "There!" and went out. The woman said her name was JULIA SAVIER. I did nothing while the woman was shooting. The paper shown me was on my lap while she was shooting.

The particulars of the shooting and the causes that led to it are thus given by the Stockton *Herald*:

"On or about the 20th of June, a man named N. J. SAVIER arrived in this city, accompanied by a woman whom he represented to be his wife. They took apartments at the Grand Hotel, where they have since been living together. On the 1:28 train yesterday afternoon, SAVIER's wife arrived here and took a room at Yosemite House. She immediately proceeded to make diligent inquiry regarding Mr. SAVIER—his place of business, where he roomed and with whom, &c. After securing the desired information, Mrs. SAVIER left the Yosemite House, and went to the Grand Hotel. She requested Mr. BARADA to give her a good room. Mr. BARADA showed her room No. 12, on the second floor. She declined to accept it, and desired a room on the second story. Her request was complied with, and she took room No. 20, which is nearly opposite No. 19. The latter appartment was occupied by SAVIER and his mistress. At about 8½ o'clock last evening Mrs. SAVIER went into No. 19, and there found the mistress of her husband. Mrs. SAVIER drew a Smith & Wesson six-shooter, and fired three shots at the woman, who was engaged in sewing at the time. All of the shots took effect—one in the right shoulder, another through the thigh, and the third nearly in the centre of the abdomen. The two last-named wounds are painful and also dangerous. Mrs. SAVIER then left the room, went down-stairs and requested E. L. DOLE to show her the Sheriff's office. Accompanied by Mr. DOLE, she left the hotel; upon reaching the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, she saw her husband, who is an operator in the employ of the Company. She went up to him, and, catching him by the collar, remarked, 'I have done it at last; I have shot her three times, and I ought to kill you,' at the same time drawing a pistol from her breast. While in the act of cocking it, with her finger upon the trigger, Mr. DOLE wrenched the pistol from her, and thereby probably preventing the summary death of Mr. SAVIER. She then compelled her husband to go to jail with her. After the departure of Mrs. SAVIER, the woman rang a bell, which summons was answered by a waiter. She informed him that she was sick and desired to see her husband, but her "husband" being on his way to jail, she failed to see him. Mr. BARADA was then called to the room, but did not notice that she was shot, she failing to tell him of the affray, and he knew nothing of it until a few minutes afterward, when he met one of his servants coming down stairs in quest of Dr. LANGDON. The shots fired were heard by parties in the hotel, but no attention was paid to them at the time, it being believed they were fired at the Wigwam for the purpose of attracting attention to the meeting then being held there."

Special telegrams to the San Francisco *Chronicle* give additional accounts of the parties, as follows:

"During Mrs. LAKE's last moments she was surrounded by all the ladies of the hotel, who had formed a warm attachment for her; also Dr. LANGDON, District-Attorney BUDD, Judge BROWN, and others. She was asked to receive a minister, and she remarked, 'Oh, pshaw! I don't think so. Oh! I should like to see my children so much.' Mr. SAVIER showed her much attention. She said that she often had said that she thought enough of SAVIER to die for him, and now she would at last. After she was shot she remarked to her assailant: 'I believe you have killed me.' The reply was, 'Just what I wanted to do.' Upon the arrival of assistance, she remarked: 'I shall try to live for my children's sake.' The assailant is accused of saying to Mrs. LAKE, 'You threatened to kill me.' Her reply was: 'I never did.' So says the attendant of the deceased. She had a letter half written to SAVIER, and it seems by it she intended to go to her husband, Mr. LAKE, in Eureka, Nevada, who had written for her. She evidently at one time was a woman of refinement. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, and regularly offered prayers, morning and night. Force of circumstances, probably, had much to do with the unpleasant light she is now in with the public. She was born in Tennessee, and was the only child of a rich planter. Her mother died when she was eleven years old, and her father married a second wife when she was but twelve years. Afterward they lived in St. Louis, Mo., where she married JOSEPH CODDINGTON, who died from reverse of fortune, combined with dissipation. She had two sons by him, who are now at school in Carson. SAVIER has been frightened away. He left for Sacramento. Public sentiment wavers; people are getting tired of this life-taking under any pretext. Previous to the death, sympathy was with the wife."

Reception Home of the Toronto Lacrosse Players.

The Lacrosse players of the Toronto Club reached home from this City on Tuesday evening, and were met at the wharf by about sixty members of the Club and a large concourse of citizens, to congratulate them. The *Leader* says:

"The band of the Queen's Own was in attendance, and on the arrival of the boat played 'See the Conquering Heroes Come.' A torchlight procession was formed, and, headed by the band, marched to THOMAS' chop-house, on King-street, where a splendid supper had been provided for the twelve visitors and the members of the Club. About sixty gentlemen sat down to the table, Mr. OTTER, President of the Club, occupying the chair. After the removal of the cloth, the toasts of the evening, 'The Twelve' and 'The Game,' were given and heartily responded to. Mr. HUGHES, Captain of the twelve, gave a description of their reception by the Knickerbocker and Manhattan Clubs, speaking in the highest possible manner of the way in which they had been entertained. In fact, everywhere they were received in a most hospitable manner. Mr. MITCHELL gave his impression of the playing on both sides. At the first match, the field on which the game was played was large, and the Toronto men excelled in running, to the admiration of all present. At the second match, the field was smaller, and on account of some remarks which had been passed the play of the twelve was more combined, in which they showed some most scientific play. This gentleman also spoke highly of the manner in which they had been entertained by their 'American cousins.' Mr. OTTER, the President of the Club, said he hoped to be able to shortly bring about a match for the championship of Canada between the Toronto Club and the present champions, to be played in Toronto. A number of songs followed the toasts and speeches, and a most pleasant evening was brought to a close by the band of the Queen's Own, which was present and performed a selection of music during the supper, playing 'God save the Queen.'"

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Will He Explain?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with thousands of others, I have been watching with intense interest your *exposé* of the "greatest robbery on record" by that gang of "forty thieves," known as the Tammany Ring—a robbery which reaches into the tens of millions. I noticed in a recent number of the TIMES a description of the gorgeous refurnishing of the "Metropolitan Hotel," recently leased by the Head Centre of the Ring, WM. M. TWEED, in which your reporter described the fabulous richness of the carpets, &c. I also noticed in another number of the TIMES an account of an interview by your reporter with ROBERT G. GREGG, carpet dealer, who figures in some of the mammoth bills paid by HALL and CONNOLLY. In this interview Mr. GREGG acknowledges he had supplied the new Court-house with somewhere between $200,000 and $300,000 worth of carpets, and that *he is now supplying* carpets for the same new Court-house at the rate of between $20,000 and $30,000 per month! As the new Court-house shows no sign of having such an immense amount of new carpets, the question is, what has become of the carpets, if they have really been purchased? Is it not possible that a portion of this tremendous lot of carpeting has gone toward refurnishing Mr. TWEED's magnificent Metropolitan Hotel?

Then, again, it is stated that Mr. TWEED was bankrupt before the war, at least in moderate circumstances, and that since then he has not been engaged in any business except that of politics. How, then, has he succeeded in amassing such an immense fortune as he is said to have, ranging in the neighborhood of $15,000,000? Might not his accession to such gigantic wealth in so short a time partly account for the unprecedented increase of the City debt, "in a time of profound peace," in the space of twenty-eight months? Perhaps Mr. TWEED will say it is nobody's business but his own. I will illustrate by a parallel case that it is somebody's business. Suppose a board of bank directors should discover a deficit of a million dollars in its vault—that suspicion should rest on the cashier—that it was a matter of notoriety that he was poor until recently, and that he had suddenly become very wealthy. Have not the Board a right to ask him how he came by so much wealth? Upon the same principle the swindled people of New-York have a right to ask of their servant, Mr. TWEED, where and how he obtained his untold wealth without being engaged in any visible, honest business.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Aug. 7, 1871.

A Question of Veracity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are doing a patriotic service in exposing the manifest fraud of Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY's invitation to the Chamber of Commerce to appoint a committee to investigate the condition of the City finances. It is known by those who have special opportunities for knowing, that it is just now a time of mortal extremity with these gentlemen. Desperate expedients are talked of, and every possible means is to be tried to delay and soften, if they cannot wholly avert, the impending blow of public indignation that the recent revelations of the mal-administration of their offices, have aroused. Investigation is not desired in itself, for this has been persistently resisted throughout all these last years of waste and usurpation. Individuals, press reporters, and committees have repeatedly applied to the Controller to examine or to be furnished with statements of his accounts, and been refused.

This disposition of these custodians of our public funds to prevent such an examination of their affairs was recently tested, in the formal application of the Executive Committee of the Council of Political Reform to the Controller to examine his books. The expressed objects and cautious spirit of this application should have obtained for it a different reception. This justifies its reproduction in the TIMES.

NO. 20, NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1871.

Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Controller, &c.:

SIR: At the last meeting of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, its Executive Committee was directed to request of you an opportunity to examine the records of your department. You are doubtless aware that grave charges have been current for some time against the management of the finances of the City, and that a deep feeling of anxiety pervades the community with regard to its liabilities and financial condition. A mistrust of the hitherto recognized soundness of our City bonds is beginning to be expressed, and that with a force which threatens seriously to compromise their commercial value. It is also commonly asserted by some of the most respectable of our public journals, that large sums of public money are illegally obtained and expended. If these charges and assertions are groundless, it is due to your personal reputation for capacity and integrity, and to the material interests of the City, that the true state of the case should be known. If, on the contrary, they are justified by facts, it is due to the same material interests—in which this body is largely interested, and those for whom it has undertaken to act are far more extensively involved—that such facts should also be given to the community. This investigation is sought by the Council in no partisan or prejudiced spirit, and as an earnest of the strict impartiality with which, if permitted by you, its labors will be performed, we are requested to assure you that no use whatever will be made of any of the facts, figures, or information which may be thus elicited until they have been submitted to you and found to be correct. The convenience of your office, with respect to the time and mode of making the examination, will of course be fully consulted. In that view, will you be good enough to name an early day when the Committee may examine the books of your department, allowing in your notification a brief period, say two or three days, for preparation. Respectfully yours,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
New-York City Council of Political Reform.

Geo. C. Barrett,	W. F. Havemeyer,
W. Walter Phelps,	D. Willis James,
Geo. P. Putnam,	J. Pierpont Morgan,
Dexter A. Hawkins,	John Wheeler,
Thos. C. Acton,	John P. Crosby,
A. R. Wetmore,	A. C. Post, M. D.,
S. S. Constant,	Hooper C. Vanvorst,
Robert Hoe,	E. B. Wesley,
James M. Halstead,	Henry Nicoll,
W. H. Neilson,	Henry Clews.
S. D. Moulton,	

This request was put into the hands of Mr. CONNOLLY by a messenger from the office of Hon. GEO. C. BARRETT, Chairman of the Committee, on the day of its date, and up to this time no response has been made to it. Is there any conceivable reason why there should not have been, on the supposition that there is any willingness on the part of the Controller to have his accounts thoroughly investigated? Does he object to the *personnel* of this Committee? He is fastidious. Will the Chamber of Commerce be likely to do better? It may, under his manipulation, do better for him and his confederates, but will it be likely to do better for the impotent victims of his malfeasance. It is but a few months since these same men, under a similar pressure, selected from the magnates of the City a Committee of Investigation, and any one knows with what results. Has the Chamber of Commerce better material to put into the proposed Committee than this famous committee of October last, or is it able to surround it with any better securities against corrupting influences? It seems that investigating committees are not special objects of dread with the managers of our City finances, if only they can construct and run them. This is the danger to which we are exposed in this Chamber of Commerce dodge. These money keepers might as well first as last make a clean breast of their business. It has got to come. The people have pronounced the purpose and put their hands to this work. The longer it is delayed the more thorough and detailed the exposure has got to be. Show your whole hand, Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY. We will then go into a committee of the whole on the contents, and satisfy ourselves very soon and very satisfactorily in regard to our financial situation. CITIZEN.

One Law for Rich and Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to propose that immediate steps be taken by our leading and wealthy tax-payers to raise a fund by voluntary subscription, retain eminent counsel, and bring the City officials who have been charged with stealing the public funds before a Grand Jury (the United States Grand Jury, if possible,) without delay. If a poor vagrant is sent to the Penitentiary for stealing a loaf of bread, why should not rich vagrants be punished in the same way, if they have been guilty of stealing millions from the pockets of the people? JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1871.

The Seventy-First Regiment Armory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing your just *exposé* of the rascally bills of several mechanics which have been paid by Hon. Slippery Dick & Co., I want to ask you if there is no glazier connected with the City? In passing Centre Market, I have noticed that almost every pane of glass in the upper portion of the building has had an extra means of letting daylight through in the shape of holes made by stones. There is a sign over the door at the head of the stairs with "Seventy-first Regiment" on it, and as the armories have all been supplied with fine furniture, (judging by the bills,) may not some of it be injured by the elements, if the holes in the windows are not stopped? Friend GARVEY can also find another mine, in plastering up several holes in the ceiling that can be seen with the naked eye from the street. Is the City paying rent for these rooms, whether occupied or not, like FERNANDO WOOD's Court rooms in Nassau-street?

X. A. M.

His Withers are Unwrung.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While passing through Madison-square Park this morning my attention was attracted to the number of men employed to take a bird-box from one of the trees about to be cut down or transplanted to favor a new pathway. Six able-bodied men were employed to do the business, which was successfully executed in the space of half an hour. A gentleman standing close by at the time, remarked that it would cost the City not less than $5 to remove the little box, which I considered to be a low estimate. But, allowing for such labor this modest appropriation, an honest statement rendered to the Treasurer of the Department of Parks would read like this:

Labor for removal of bird-box	$5 00
Original cost	50
Balance	$4 50

Other things came to my notice of which I might speak. Let them rest. I am not a taxpayer.

G. W. W.

No. 51 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Locomotive and Coal Train on the Susquehanna Railroad Thrown Down an Embankment into Forty Feet of Water—The Fireman Drowned and the Engineer Injured.

A serious accident occurred on the Susquehanna Railroad, midway between Central Bridge and Howe's Cave, on Saturday morning last, at 1½ A. M., resulting in the death by drowning of the fireman, SPENCER BLANCHARD, and the wounding of the engineer, JOHN WHIPPLE, together with the loss of about $100,000 to the Company. The particulars of the accident are given by the Schoharie *Republican* as follows:

The recent heavy rains, together with the tremendous fall of rain on Friday night, swelled the streams and overflowed lands. Drift-wood, fences, great quantities of newly-cut grass, &c., came down the stream, and, piling up at the entrance of the culvert, caused the water to rise forty feet from the bottom of the culvert, and within one and a half feet of the road-bed. The distance across the ravine from east to west is nearly 300 feet. The immense body of water contained in the basin held by the obstructed culvert caused a tremendous pressure on the embankment, from which it became saturated with water. When the engine arrived at the embankment, the culvert settled down, and the water rushed through in a torrent. The engine went to the bottom—forty-two feet—and was whirled round with its head to the Cobleskill creek, its tender torn to atoms, the water-tank carried by the force of the water 400 feet from the break. The heavy stones of which the culvert was built were carried down to near the entrance to the Cobleskill and piled up in one huge mass. Twenty-four coal cars, containing about 140 tons of coal, were tossed over into the waters and carried off with the tremendous force of the current. The cars are all a wreck, and some of them were carried into the Cobleskill creek. The engineer, JOHN WHIPPLE, escaped as by a miracle, and today he don't know how to account for it. The fireman, SPENCER BLANCHARD, was found on Saturday morning about 10 A. M., at the bottom of the culvert, immersed in water forty-two feet, with his head pointed down stream, and held fast by a rail across his feet. His person was considerably bruised, and entirely destitute of all clothing. Two hundred and fifty men, with the necessary tools, implements, and machinery, were at once sent by the Albany office to the scene of the disaster. They worked with a will Saturday and all Saturday night. Sunday the carpenters and others were put on, and on Monday morning trains ran on time.

A Too Willing Juror.

It has generally been supposed that jury service was one of those patriotic duties which all men shrink from. Such is usually the case; but there are brilliant exceptions to that general rule. One of these exceptions is Mr. WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary of the Guardian Savings Bank, of which the omnivorous WILLIAM M. TWEED is Vice-President. He is also Secretary of the Mercantile Loan and Safe Deposit Vaults Company, of which the talented Mr. VANDERPOEL (partner of Mr. OAKEY HALL) is a director. Mr. W. L. ELY served on the Grand Jury at its last session, and was elected foreman. He was then residing at No. 41 West Ninth-street, in company with his brother-in-law, CHARLES STANLEY DENIKE, who is a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, Mr. TAYLOR. He has since removed to Montclair, in New-Jersey. Strange to relate, his experiences in the Grand Jury Room did not prove sufficient, and like Oliver Twist, he demanded more. His name appeared again on that list from which the Commissioner chooses his victims; he was again summoned to serve, and was again elected foreman by his fellow-jurors. He made, indeed, some faint show of resistance, and mentioned to a clerk in the Commissioner's Office that he was residing in New-Jersey. But the clerk responded that he was only a Summer absentee, not a non-resident, and that his going away to another State for a few months would be no hindrance to his serving. As we are all easily persuaded to what we wish, Mr. ELY gracefully yielded the point, and consented to serve. The Mayor, who was in the Grand Jury Room during the whole morning of yesterday, will undoubtedly appreciate the ardor of Mr. WILLIAM L. ELY's devotion, and will not fail to see it properly rewarded.

The Republican State Convention.
From the Troy Times, Aug. 8.

The Republican State Committee contemplate, as we understand, the postponement of the State Convention until the 20th of September. We fear that this is too late *for* the work which is to be done. It will be two weeks later than the Convention of last year. The reasons for this postponement are not obvious. There are many cogent ones which seem to render the holding of the Convention as early as practicable very desirable, if the attempt is to be seriously and earnestly made to carry the State, which is something so plainly proper that we suppose all Republicans will concur in the resolution that the campaign shall be vigorous and successful. The present attitude of the Democracy invites immediate assault. They are staggering under the blows they have received in New-York. It seems that this would be just the time to follow up the onset. The Republicans ought to carry the State this Fall; they can do it if they are united and well organized. The City and the lower counties did splendidly last year; if our strongholds had done equally well the State would have been rescued then. Every intelligent man in the State knows that the Democracy are far worse off than they were last year. The frankest among them confess it; their leaders survey the future with something like dismay.

Dedication of College Grounds by the Good Samaritans—Large Attendance of Temperance People.

The National Grand Lodge of Good Samaritans, yesterday, dedicated the grounds recently given them by WALTER H. SHUPE, Esq., for the erection of a college and home for indigent girls. The dedication was participated in by junior lodges of the Order and by other temperance societies, who, to the number of about 3,000, were conveyed to the grounds by a special train of the Erie Railway. The party arrived at Alturas Station at 11 o'clock, and after walking a short distance reached the dancing pavilion situated on a high eminence, and commanding a view of the surrounding country. The exercises commenced with the installation of the officers of the Grand Lodge, elected on Wednesday last. Past Grand Sire GUINAND, of Brooklyn, conferred the honors upon the newly-elected officers, after which the young people engaged in dancing, the pavilion being in charge of Cascade Division, Sons of Temperance, of Brooklyn. At 1 o'clock, those desirous of taking part in the dedicatory ceremonies were requested to adjourn to the old homestead, in front of which, beneath the branches of an ancient walnut-tree, the assemblage seated themselves. Rev. J. HYATT SMITH delivered the dedicatory address, congratulating the Good Samaritans on the acquisition of the land, and complimenting the donor for his munificence. Speeches were also made by Rev. STEPHEN H. MERRITT, Rev. DR. PORTER, of London, Rev. J. L. SWEENEY, Mrs. S. E. BARLOW and others. The services closed with prayer and singing, and the excursionists returned to the City at an early hour in the evening, delighted with the day's pleasure.

THE PUBLIC PARKS.

Colossal Extravagance of Hilton's Designs.

If Judge HILTON truly desires to work for the best interests of the tax-payers, let him finish one thing before he begins another. As it is, there are in actual course of construction at the present hour the following fountains in various quarters of the City:

The City Hall Park fountain, midway between the City Hall and the Post-office.

Two fountains in Madison Park, at the northern and southern ends, at equal distances from the band stand.

One fountain in Union-square of large dimensions.

One fountain in Washington-square.

One fountain in the Battery garden.

One fountain at the entrance to the Central Park, on the Fifty-ninth-street block.

One monolithic basin fountain on the esplanade, below the terrace, in the Central Park.

One in the granite terrace leading down from the conservatory to the lake, at Seventy-second-street.

All these will be of granite, some very costly, others less so, but the aggregate will be something tremendous. The estimate for the esplanade monolithic one is $65,000. The City Hall one will be much more expensive. The basin is to be a square of gray granite raised about four feet from the ground. At the centre of each side is a lunette some eighteen inches high of the same material, into which the overflow from the centre will pour through the mouths of dragons. In the middle of the basin rises a pillar of pink granite from Peterhead in Scotland, nine feet in circumference and six feet high. The base and the capital will be of gray granite, with carvings of Saracenic design. This pillar will support a massive goblet of brimming water, cut in dark olive green, Quincy stone, and thirty feet in circumference. Above this will be another clustered shaft of pink granite supporting a *patera* or inverted goblet of olive-green granite fifteen feet in circumference. Above this will be numberless small jets, making a water-shed over the granite dome of the *patera*, and falling musically into the huge goblet below. At the corners of each side of the square will be candelabras of bronze with gilt finials. To each will be three lamps. Opposite to each candelabrum will rise a powerful jet curving over into the waters of the main goblet.

The fountain of the Fifty-ninth-street block will be somewhat similar to this, only the shape of the basin will be circular, with a circumference of 210 feet, and eight candelabra will be arranged around the brim. The Union-square fountain will have a circumference of 132 feet, and vases of alternate pink and green granite will take the place of the candelabra. In the centre will be a bronze statue, with water jets. The Madison-square fountains will be only 1[illegible] feet in circumference, and will also have a bronze central group, with granite flower vases along the rim. The others will be plain granite *patera* of smaller dimensions, with the exception of that one planned for the conservatory, about which no definite conclusion has been arrived at.

Though many of these fountains are ready for the stone, it by no means follows that they will be finished for a long time. Granite requires months to cut and polish, and much of that stone required by the plans has to come from Scotland. But, in spite of this, the men were set to work to prepare the basin, to line them with cement, and to build up the external rim. In some cases, this was done before Judge HILTON had even decided upon the central figure. The Commissioner is notoriously a man of very bad taste, and in almost every instance battles royal were fought between him and his subordinates, who, as men of culture and education, comprehended the disgrace he would bring down upon the Department. For he has become possessed, in some fashion, of a book of patterns of some French foundery, and is eternally insisting on giving them an order. They furnished the young woman with the jug, surrounded by four hissing geese, who stands on tip-toe in front of Mr. A. T. STEWART's window, and also that sublime conception of Columbia which confronts the offices of the District-Attorney. For every proposed fountain Judge HILTON has selected some execrable pattern in cast-iron, which he has been forced to relinquish by the prayers and sarcasms of his very competent subordinates.

The conservatory is to be near the Seventy-second-street entrance to Central Park in Fifth-avenue. As yet the plans for it are provisional, but the contemplated dimensions are grandiose. It is to be 50 feet high, with a length of 600 feet, and a width of 105 feet. It will be principally constructed of glass and iron, but it will have a grand façade of granite, with a long row of columns and rotundas at each end. In rear a broad esplanade and terrace will lead down to the lake, whose borders will be thickly set with choice aquatic plants. Contiguous to this, but somewhat to the eastward, will be the propagating houses and forcing beds. These will be built of iron columns and ribbed glass, with low sides of Colobaugh brick. The propagating houses will be arranged in the form of a quadrangle, the north and south wings being 178 feet long, and the east and west 158 feet. Connected with the south wing will be a longitudinal central wing, intersected at its further end by a short cross wing. The south wing will be a rosarium, given up completely to the development of roses; the others will be divided into compartments, frigidarium, caldarium, tepidarium—according to the amount of heat or cold required. On each side of the longitudinal central wing will be hot-beds—six in all—of great length. At the corners of the quadrangle will be pavilions, built of brick, with dressings of Richmond stone, used for packing, shifting, &c. The main entrance for visitors will be through a pavilion in the centre of the north wing. This will be 80 feet long, with a height of 24 feet. All the pavilions will have hip roofs, with Tudor chimneys and dormer windows. They will be surmounted by gayly-colored metal finials.

It may be said of these forcing-houses that, though costly, they are excellent, and no unusual expense has been incurred. But with the conservatory this is not the case. The contemplated design is incumbered with masses of the most expensive granite, utterly out of keeping with the great breadth of glass and iron, which the very nature of a conservatory calls for. So with the terrace and the esplanade outside, which in granite will swallow up a prince's revenue. It really appears as if everything were to be made as costly as possible, in defiance of taste as well as economy. This corroborates the suspicion that the estimates are being swelled for fraudulent purposes.

The granite pedestals which are being prepared or to be prepared are for the group in bronze of the Indian Hunter and the statue of SHAKESPEARE. Designs have been made for both, but it is doubtful if any arrangements have been made for the stone-work.

Literary.

Harper's Magazine for September will contain an article on "Montauk Point," Long Island, by CHARLES PARSONS, the artist, embellished by twenty-two illustrations drawn on the wood by the author, and said to be the most beautiful in design and engraving that have ever been published in any magazine. This number will also comprise, among its contents, a characteristic article on "Puns and Punsters," by JOHN G. SAXE, and the most beautiful tribute that has been rendered to Sir WALTER SCOTT, under the title of "The Bard of Abbotsford," (splendidly illustrated,) contributed by Mrs. ZADEL B. BUDDINGTON, the author of "The Voice of Christmas Past," published in *Harper's* last January. Another remarkable contribution to this number, entitled "The Reformation in Utah," is from the pen of MR. E. H. TULLIDGE, one of the Utah reformers.

If people at the seaside, or in the mountains, want something to read, let them send to Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, for it. He has just received a good supply of magazines, in each of which something amusing may be found. *Temple Bar, The Cornhill, London Society, All the Year Round, Cassell's Magazine,* and *La Mode Illustrée*, may all be obtained by post as easily as at BRENTANO's own store. A new edition of CHARLES DICKENS' works, called the "Household Edition" is also on sale. The illustrations are drawn specially for this copy, and are very good indeed.

The new disinfectant, Bromo Chloralum, is non-poisonous, odorless and harmless. Used with entire success in all places having offensive odors. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Any lady may have a beautiful complexion and a soft skin by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It cures sunburn, pimples, moth patches, &c., and renders a lady the envy of her sex. But do not forget to dress your hair with LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON. It causes the hair to grow, prevents it from falling out or turning gray.

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only Spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet cured by DR. ZACHARIE, No. 19 Union-square.

MARRIED.

BANCROFT—JARVIS.—In St. John's Church, Denver, Colorado, on the 20th of June, by Right Rev. Geo. M. Randall, D. D., F. J. BANCROFT, M. D., and MARY C., daughter of Geo. A. Jarvis, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On the 10th inst., MARY E., relict of the late Hachaliah Bailey, in the 87th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at No. [illegible] 5th-av., on Friday, 11 inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester County, for interment, on Saturday morning, by the 8:15 Harlem train. Carriages will be in waiting at Purdy's Station.

BOUCK.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, HELEN, daughter of Virginia Barker and James B. Bouck, aged [illegible] months.
Funeral on Friday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. [illegible] Grand-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.
☞ Philadelphia *Press* and *Enquirer* please copy.

DEGRAW.—On the 9th inst., Mrs. SUSAN DEGRAW, aged 65 years.
Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Harrison, No. 79 Jane-st., on Friday, 11th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Aquackanonck, N. J., for interment, on Saturday.

DREYFOUS.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 9, EDWARD A., son of Emanuel and Lucille Dreyfous, aged 1 year and 24 days.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his parent's residence, No. 11[illegible] East 62d-st., on Friday morning, 11th inst. at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

FISH.—On Friday, Aug. 4, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Mayne, Butternuts, Otsego County, N. Y., LYDIA P. FISH, aged 68 years, widow of Gilbert B. Fish, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y.
☞ Springfield (Mass.) Republican, and Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

HUNTER.—Suddenly, at Westfield, N. J., Aug. 10, at 6 o'clock A. M., of apoplexy, JAMES H. HUNTER, of Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HASSLER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, of cholera infantum, WALTER SMITH, infant son of Charles W. and Clara B. Hassler, aged 6 months and 4 days.
Funeral on Friday, at 3½ P. M., from the residence of his uncle, D. W. Geer, Esq., Englewood, N. J.

MOSHER.—At Harlem, Aug. [illegible], after a short illness, MARY C. DIBBLE, wife of Benjamin F. Mosher, and daughter of Wm. H. Dibble, of Stamford, Conn., in the 27th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 1¼ P. M. Her remains will be conveyed from her late residence, on Saturday, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 11½ A. M. train from 27th-st., New-York.
☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

POILLON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, of cholera infantum, GEORGE W., infant son of Winfield and Harriet B. Poillon, aged 3 months and 29 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock. P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 273 5th-av.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, AUGUSTUS HENRY, infant son of Mary E. and the late Augustus H. Thomas, aged 13 months and 14 days.
Funeral services will be held at No. [illegible] West [illegible] st., on Friday at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

VAN WYCK.—In London, Eng., THEODORE F. VAN WYCK, of Brooklyn, son of Theodorus J. and Hannah E. Van Wyck, in the 23d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL.
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.
Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

PILES! PILES!!
ALL KINDS—INTERNAL, EXTERNAL, BLIND, BLEEDING, ITCHING, &c., positively, perfectly, permanently cured by ABSORPTION, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, with no detention whatever from business, and gives instant relief from all suffering, by W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., of Philadelphia, who can be found at his rooms, 36 James Hotel, Broadway, New-York City. Guarantees instant relief and perfect, permanent cure, while ALL CONSULTATIONS ARE ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½; on WEDNESDAY at 9½; on THURSDAY at 10½, and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TO CROCKERY IMPORTERS.—The subscriber has had thirteen years' experience in the importing crockery trade, and desires an engagement to travel through the Western States to take orders for importation. Has traveled through Iowa and Wisconsin the past two years. Address IMPORTER, Drawer No. 30 Janesville, Wis.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1871.
ON AND AFTER DATE WE WILL allow 12½ per cent. difference on all sums of [illegible] and upward.
B. NATHAN, No. 4 Gilsey Building.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba drawn Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE. Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price [illegible]. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

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THE BOOK ENTITLED
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will hereafter be supplied by me, having made arrangement for the exclusive sale of it in New-York.
All orders will be promptly supplied.
Price of the book, $1 50.
M. DOOLADY, Agent,
No. [illegible] Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of the Committee will be held at Apollo Hall, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, WM. ORTON, G. W. LYON, WM. DRUMMOND, M. NEWITTER, Temporary Secretaries.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION at No. 200 2d-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, to fill vacancy caused by a resignation to the Central Committee.
D. C. STURGES, Sec. JAMES H. BAILY, Pres.

THE COURT-HOUSE CLOCKS.

Kirkpatrick's Little Bill—Why It Was Not Paid—The Mayor Refuses to Give Any Information to the Times—Ingersoll in the Clock Business.

When the admiration felt by Mr. TWEED's friends rose to such a pitch of ardor that nothing but the presentation of a twenty-carat diamond could adequately express it, Mr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, jeweler, corner of Broadway and Duane-street, was the gentleman who furnished the brilliant gem. When the fair daughter of the Boss was united in the bonds of matrimony, and the sentiments of the Ring found a happy vent in massive silver-plate, Mr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK was the silversmith who provided those glittering stones that excited so much admiring comment from an independent press. When the Aldermen considered golden badges necessary to their official dignity Mr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK was commissioned to manufacture them. Such being the standing of this jeweler much surprise has been excited among professional circles that his little bill for clocks furnished to the Court-house has never been settled. "Why is this thus?" has repeatedly been asked in Cortlandt-street, the head-quarters of clock manufacturers. Some hinted that the bill had been considered too exorbitant; but these believed that he had charged $16,000 for six clocks, and of this there was no evidence. Others contended that this view was obviously erroneous, since the more exorbitant the bill was the more acceptable it would be to the Board of Supervisors or whatever officials might have charge of such a matter. Amid all this conjecture, however, there was one plain fact—that Mr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK had not succeeded in getting his money.

A reporter of the TIMES was sent to ascertain the reason for this apparent injustice to so excellent and honest a tradesman, and one, moreover, so favored by Tammany. He went straight to the Controller's office, and, after some unpleasant voyaging from the County Department to the City Department and back again, had the good fortune to see Mr. STORRS, the Deputy Controller. He asked that official to permit him to see the clock account of Mr. KIRKPATRICK, and was answered that the bill was unpaid, and, therefore, in the possession of the Controller. He of course was absent. After this rebuff the reporter thought he had better look at the clocks, and see if he could glean anything from them. Every office was decorated with one. They were all handsome in appearance, with dial-plates about twenty inches in diameter, and artistically carved cases about six feet six inches in length. The pendulum was massive, shaped like the feathered end of a broad arrow. There were three others of different and inferior make. The first bore the mark of the United States Clock Company. As their offices are in Cortlandt-street, the reporter thought he had better go there. On his arrival he saw Mr. TERHUNE, who was very polite, but evidently unwilling to give much information. He stated, however, that only part of the clocks had passed through the hands of the Duane-street jeweler, Mr. KIRKPATRICK, and that the remainder had been furnished by himself to the City authorities.

REPORTER—Pray excuse the question, but have you been paid yet?

MR. TERHUNE—Why, certainly. I was paid in the Spring last year.

REPORTER—Were you indeed? Why was not Mr. KIRKPATICK paid?

MR. TERHUNE—I do not know. I think you had better ask him that question.

REPORTER—I stand corrected. May I ask what you charged the City for them?

MR. TERHUNE—I do not think I ought to answer.

REPORTER—What would you charge me for such a clock?

MR. TERHUNE (looking up with a smile)—I should charge you $250; the same that I should charge any one else.

REPORTER—Yes, thank you. How many did you furnish to the City?

MR. TERHUNE—I really cannot answer that question.

REPORTER—How many did you furnish Mr. KIRKPATRICK?

MR. TERHUNE—Nor that, either. I appreciate your motives, and it pains me to refuse you the information you seek, but you ask me questions which professional feeling obliges me to refuse answering unless I was in a witness-box. If any one brings me there, and obliges me to testify on oath, I should be very willing to tell not only what I might be asked, but also all that I know.

From the United States Clock Company the reporter went over to BENEDICT's. They knew nothing there about Mr. KIRKPATRICK's bill. The inferior clocks mentioned before had been furnished by a Mr. ROGERS. BENEDICT had furnished nothing, and did not wish to. One of their men had been sent for specially to regulate an old clock in the District-Attorney's office, in the Marine Court Building. He went over three times and fixed it, and then presented the bill, with the order from Mr. GARVIN. He was sent from one department to another for his money, until he got tired of being shuttlecock for so many Irish battledores and refused to go any more, nor has the trifling $5 which was the amount of the bill ever been paid. This gentleman suggested that Mr. BRADLEY, who wound the City Hall clocks, and Trinity, and Dr. TYNG's, besides other tower-clocks of less fame, might give some useful information. Mr. BRADLEY, an employe of the American Clock Company, when questioned, could not explain why Mr. KIRKPATRICK's bill was unpaid, but he could testify to the value of the clocks. They were good articles, and the charge of $250 was not exorbitant. Much less expensive clocks would have done equally well though, and it seemed to him ridiculous to have regulators showered in that indiscriminate way through the Court-house Building.

The reporter next stepped into the great clock manufacturers, JONES & CO. The gentleman seen here was aware that Mr. KIRKPATRICK's bill had not been paid, but could offer no suggestions. The clocks furnished were good, and the rate of charge would afford a very handsome profit.

The reporter went back after this to the Court-house, and succeeded in button-holing Mr. STORRS after considerable delay. He requested to see the account of the City with the United States Clock Company, as that had been paid. Mr. STORRS looked rather foolish, and said he thought none of the clocks had been paid for.

REPORTER—Yes, Sir; I have come here straight from Mr. TERHUNE, who was paid last year.

STORRS—Do you want to see the accounts or the bill?

REPORTER—Either or both will satisfy me.

STORRS—I will see if I can find them if you will wait for a few minutes.

Saying this he dived into the private office, which occupies a central position between the City and county departments of the Controller's office. The reporter waited patiently for five, ten, fifteen minutes, and then rushed back from the City department to the county. Mr. STORRS was there, in close confab with Mr. LYONS, and would not hear the request of the reporter. A sort of janitor, with the shoulders of a prize-fighter, and the neck of an ox, glared at him with a sullen eye, and wanted to know his business. "Waiting for Mr. STORRS."

JANITOR—Oh, ah, hum, (very gruffly.) Well, he can't come; he's engaged.

The reporter paid no attention to the man, but waited patiently, and he had his reward. Five minutes afterward out came His Honor the Mayor from the private office of the Controller. The reporter immediately made an appeal to Mr. HALL, but that official, in a determined manner, said that he was resolved to furnish the TIMES no information whatever; for he knew that the facts would be twisted to the partisan purposes of the paper. The reporter attempted to quote to him the old song—

"None ever feared
That the truth should be heard,
Save those whom the truth would indict."

But before he had got through the first line the Mayor had turned upon his heel and was striding away, swinging his umbrella as gayly as if he had been practicing the rôles of light comedian and general lover under the tuition of FANNY DAVENPORT, or some other Queen of Comedy.

It was plainly impossible to get the figures down in the Controller's books against the clocks furnished by the United States Clock Company. No doubt the charge was something terrific, more especially if the explanation of a clock-maker may be accepted as trustworthy. The trade generally believe, though none know anything about it, that Mr. KIRKPATRICK was commissioned by the Tammany folks to furnish all the clocks. As he is only a jeweler, he had to purchase them from a manufacturing house. When he had furnished about six of them, Mr. JAS. H. INGERSOLL conceived the idea of purchasing the rest himself from the United States Clock Company, and thus robbing KIRKPATRICK of his expected profits. The Duane-street man made some fuss about this, and Tammany rebuked his insolence by refusing to pay his bill. What Mr. JAS. H. INGERSOLL charged for his clocks is not exactly known, but it has leaked out that $800 is the lowest sum, and $950 the highest that was charged for a $250 article. As he furnished thirty-four the aggregate would simply be monstrous. By the way, the fair wholesale price of such clocks is $175.

BRAZIL.

Manners and Customs of the Empire—The Men and Women—The Brazilian Clergy—Welcome to Strangers.

From the Brazil & River Plate Mail.

Among the various classes of which Brazilian society is composed, the nobility naturally claims the first attention. As the creation of a Brazilian aristocracy took place only after the Declaration of Independence in 1822, the length of their pedigrees is but short, and by a very wise and salutary law, all titles conferred on persons become extinct at their death, so that in order that their heirs may attain the same honors, they must render some public service which will merit the appreciation of the Emperor, whose selection is in conformity with all his public acts, and confers honor only on those to whom honor is due. The nobility possess many amiable qualities. They are temperate, generous, charitable, attached to their Sovereign, and courteous to their inferiors in society. Even when occupying the offices of Ministers of State, the affable manner in which they receive both foreigner and native contrasts very agreeably with the assumed dignity and inaccessibility of the English placeman. This is truly a pleasant characteristic of Brazilian officials, from the highest to the lowest; and even the Emperor, at his levees, denies access to none, receives petitions, and listens courteously to any requests or communications made to him by native or foreigner, usually speaking the language of the latter to him. At the office of a Minister of State, the applicant of any degree enters in his turn, is bowed to a chair, and is received as if he were conferring a favor rather than seeking one. If he is a foreigner his native tongue is used in preference; his views are listened to and discussed, and when he takes his leave it is with a feeling that, even if not adopted, they will at least receive a full consideration.

THE FAIR SEX.

The ladies, in their out-door life, usually attire themselves in the latest Paris fashions, and on days of ceremony and celebration, don their finest dresses and most brilliant jewelry. At home, however, they in general are seen in very plain apparel, employed industriously in some small domestic economy. Many of the ladies are very attractive in their appearance and in their manners, but, as in all warm climates, their bloom is usually very evanescent, and after twenty-five they are apt to become very stout, a charm, however, which is not without the appreciation of their compatriots. Among them you cannot find the blue-stocking or the strong-minded lady, for in literary pursuits the Brazilian ladies take little interest, but they are in general skillful and devoted musicians of the Italian school.

BRAZILIAN GENTLEMEN.

The Brazilian gentlemen are remarkable for temperance and frugality, and for natural talent may compete with any other nation, but so much cannot be said of their industry. Some yield themselves up to the charms of literature and science, but most of the upper class are content with a monotonous daily round of existence, made up of many naps during the day, gapes over the balconies in the afternoon, and a reunion in the evening, with an occasional visit to the opera. In truth, the warm and mild climate predisposes to indolence, and the youth, after having passed through the ordinary course of a college education, or having loitered a few years with a private tutor, enters into public offices, or sinking into domestic insignificance, fritters away his life in indolence, or in the endless frivolities of street perambulation. In fact, a great want in Brazil is the out-door games, the debating clubs, the cheap concerts, the lectures, the periodicals, and all the various appliances which the European at home has at his command, to strengthen and improve both mind and body, and which would be of incalculable service to the youth of both sexes in this delicious but somewhat enervating climate; and thus it is that the situation of the young Englishmen sent out as clerks to the many English mercantile houses in Brazil becomes most deplorable. Placed by their employers in a house with one or two negroes to attend them, and rigidly shut out from the society of their compatriots, by that snobbishness of English intercourse abroad (nowhere greater than in Brazil) which makes the tinker of kettles dread contaminating association with the tinker of saucepans—these, in many cases, gentlemanly young men too often take refuge from the dreary monotony of their existence, and from their feelings of isolation in a foreign land, in all the excitement of immorality and dissipation.

THE CLERGY.

The clergy, degraded by State patronage, and poorly supported by a scanty stipend, do not enjoy a lofty pre-eminence, and are ill able to fulfill their sublime mission. Ecclesiastical preferments are often bestowed on worthless persons as rewards for services rendered not to God, but to Ministers of State, for exertions made, not in the cause of morality and religion, but in canvassing votes at elections; and thus the great weakness of the Brazilian Church is the thraldom in which it is held by the State, for the true Pope of Brazil is the Minister of the Empire. Still, though the religious feelings of the people have been in a great measure shocked and undermined, the attachment of many to the creed of their forefathers is undeniable. Unfortunately, also, the clergy, having no seminary for their theological education, are generally ignorant, and their only mode of administering religious instruction is by the exhibition of gaudily-dressed saints paraded through the streets, and followed by a long procession of the priests and religious orders, and by every class of the laity, from the stately Marquis to the humble negro. In the evening the celebration terminates with a display of fire-works, made ridiculous by its adjuncts. Of course such a state of things should leave great room for the efforts of the missionaries, so freely furnished by the societies in England and the United States for the enlightenment of Roman Catholics; but, unfortunately, little benefit has been derived from the exertions of the missionaries, or from the tracts distributed to improve and direct the religious feelings of the Brazilians.

WELCOME TO STRANGERS.

The Brazilians show much courtesy and kindness to strangers who come among them, and it is by no means a rare thing for them to voluntarily take a great deal of trouble to do them a service. In their intercourse with one another they are very sociable, but somewhat ceremonious. Even among the working classes and the blacks, two acquaintances never meet in the street without an interchange of compliments. A negro, doffing his hat, (if he has one,) addresses his friend with "Salveo Deos," or "Deos le dê bons dias;" then follows a full inquiry into the state of health, and that of family and relations, and on parting the compliments and protestations are regularly renewed. It is also the custom among Brazilians, when speaking to one another, to remove their hats, and to remain uncovered until desired to put them on. In their receptions, whenever a stranger comes in, he is immediately saluted by every one present; and, if seated, they all rise to pay him respect. When he receives a visitor, the master of the house is not too proud to go to the door to meet him, with the most affable expression of "Tenha a bondade d'entrar, a casa é sua," and ushers him into the room, himself following behind. On leaving the room the order is reversed, and the host then precedes his guest. The parting ceremony usually begins at the top of the stairs, and consists ordinarily of an "Adeos," accompanied with a bow; the guest then descends a few steps, followed by the host; here take place a few more complimentary exchanges; and finally, at the door, the guest again turns round and salutes his friend, and a few more bows and polite expressions pass between them. On meetings, however, of more than ordinary interest—such as that of long-absent friends—their mutual sympathy expresses itself in a warm and hearty embrace, one lifting the other fairly off the ground—a welcome rather embarrassing to an Englishman when first subjected to it. The salutations of ladies among themselves, both at meeting and parting, are not less ardent and affectionate, and are made on all occasions by a mutual profusion of kisses on both cheeks.

JAPAN.

Reproduction of Prussian Military Organization—The Army of the Prince of Kishu.

A letter from a naval officer on board the Prussian ship *Hertha*, cruising in the Japanese waters, gives an interesting account of a small army which has been formed in Kishu, one of the vassal provinces, on the Prussian system. So quietly has the organization been made that even the Japanese of other provinces know little about it, and the Government at Jeddo has only quite recently informed itself on the character and extent of the force. Knowing what bad soldiers the Japanese make, as a rule, the Lieutenant of the *Hertha* treated the Prince of KISHU's invitation to inspect his troops as a joke, but on seeing the soldiers he was so well pleased with their excellent training that he took three days' leave, in order to observe them closely in their drill and barrack life. It appears that the Prince of KISHU, who is an almost independent Sovereign, on hearing of the marvelous successes of the Prussian system and the needle-gun, some years ago conceived a desire to model his own army on the same plan. He negotiated with the Government of Bückeburg for a number of needle-guns, and, having purchased them, asked as a favor that a man conversant with their use should be sent over to instruct his men. The terms being liberal, a retired Bückeburg servant was prevailed upon to undertake the task. At his recommendation, compulsory service has been introduced into the province, each man to serve three years. The contingent thus formed comprises eight battalions of 660 men each, 150 cavalry and some battalions of light artillery. The barracks are built on the Prussian plan; food, dress, drill, all is European. Beds, otherwise unknown to the Japanese, have found their way into the sleeping-rooms, and are appreciated; and the soldiers eat beef and wear boots like so many Germans. The uniform is made of cheap material, the color being blue for the privates and black for the officers, while braid decorations denote the wearer's rank. The Sergeant has proved himself a perfect genius, for he has taught the Japanese to make their own uniforms, saddles, bugles, gunpowder, cartridges, &c.—everything, in fact, belonging to the military establishment. He put his small army through all their paces before his countryman, and in every one they gave complete satisfaction. There is also a military school, in which sixty Ensigns are now undergoing scientific training, and they, as well as the higher officers, have proved wonderfully docile. The Prince has announced his intention shortly to go in himself for his exam, and, if he finds himself capable of commanding his own army, he means to dismiss his master laden with presents. In Kishu the Prussian Sergeant is a general favorite; but in other provinces he is regarded with suspicion, for every neighbor fears that the new army may be directed against himself. The Government at Jeddo, having its attention drawn to the military preparations, has sought to secure the old soldier's services for its own army, but while there is anything left to reform in Kishu, the Bückeburgian has refused to leave the Prince. In two or three years he proposes to bring his officer-pupils over to Berlin, in order to show them the model after which they have been formed.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

Particulars of the Tampico Insurrection—The Pronunciamiento, Siege and Victory.

Tampico Correspondence of the Washington Republican.

Your readers, I presume, have seen the brief telegrams announcing the suppression a few weeks since of the insurrection in this place, which, for a time, assumed formidable proportions. Some of the details may not prove uninteresting. The insurgents under LOPEZ and CORANADO "pronounced" at Tampico, May 1. About the 11th of the same month the Government troops, under Gens. CORELLA, ROCHA and ALCANTARA, commenced the siege. The town is surrounded on three sides by water, and the approach by the land side is defended by a strong fort called Casa Matin; the only approach by water is defended by another fort named Iturbide. Casa Matin is surrounded by a ditch twelve feet wide and eight feet deep, which, during the siege, was filled with water. The insurgents threw up a breastwork on a prominent hill just outside of the town, but the Government troops easily captured it, and placed on it some fourteen-inch, sixty-four and thirty-two pounders, and commenced a vigorous bombardment of the fort and town; the former suffered severely, and the latter received most unpleasant attentions from the unwelcome missiles which reached over the half of the town nearest the troops. In this portion of the town about every tenth house was hit, and have large holes through sides or roof made by shot or shells. Some houses were completely demolished.

ASSAULTING THE WORKS.

On the 11th of June the Government troops made an assault on the insurgents, which was commenced by a cavalry charge on the breastworks to the right of Casa Matin. The Government troops being in large force, succeeded in taking the works, but it was not without a hot fight and considerable loss of life. About the same time another charge was made on the works to the left, and a hand-to-hand encounter ensued. The fighting was desperate for a few minutes, but the superior forces of the Government troops enabled them to carry the day, but it was with the loss of Gen. ALCANTARA, who fell mortally wounded by a bayonet thrust. After carrying the breastworks, they marched rapidly on Casa Matin, placed scaling-ladders over the trench, and finally made an entrance, though there was hardly a spot on any of the ladders but was dyed with blood. Upon entering the fort, they immediately turned the insurgents' guns upon the insurgents themselves, and drove the handful that was not killed into the city, where every man and uniform was captured. If an officer, he was taken before the cathedral and shot. Only two Lieutenants out of all the insurgent officers escaped alive. Out of the 1,200 insurgents but 373 prisoners were taken. The rest were killed during the attack or afterward. The Government troops amounted to over 3,000. The cemetery alongside Casa Matin was terribly damaged—ground plowed up, vaults broken up, coffins and the bones of the dead scattered around. Night and day for five days the dead, killed in the battle, were burned in this yard.

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE IN TROUBLE.

One American came to grief during the insurrection. He had come to Tampico from New-Orleans as cook of a schooner. The insurgents heard this man was a good artilleryman, experienced in our late rebellion, and they induced him to take charge of a gun; he fired two shots and dismounted his gun, which so disgusted his employers that they turned him adrift. When the Government troops came in they captured him and threatened to shoot him, but upon the intervention of the Consul his life was spared. Capt. BYRON WILSON, of the United States steamer *Nipsic*, interested himself warmly in the man's behalf to have him released.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Political and Commercial Relations of the Country with Russia—Advice for the Czar.

The last number of the *Russian Messenger* contains an interesting article on the political and commercial relations of Russia with Central Asia. The *Pall Mall Gazette* summarizes it:

"The author, a Russian silk merchant, went to Bokhara and Kokhand after having spent some time in Italy in studying the cultivation of the silk-worm. He found that the silk-worm disease, which has for the last twenty years been raging in Europe, China, Asia Minor, Persia, and the Caucasus, is entirely absent in Central Asia, where the cocoons are as healthy and far more productive than those of Japan. Of Kokhand he says that in all political and social matters it is still a barbarous State. It is considered necessary to keep up the Khan's dignity that he should sign a death-warrant at least once a day. Nine-tenths of the people who assemble in the market are simply thieves; they neither buy or sell anything, but gossip all day, at the same time carrying off all the tea they can lay their hands on. The people 'detest Russia. * * * Notwithstanding all the fine diplomatic phrases of Eastern dignitaries, it is certain that the natives in Central Asia cordially wish to get rid of the Russians. They are well aware that they can do nothing against Russia in the open field; but in partisan warfare they consider themselves her superiors. They still hope to recover their independence, and point to the example of Kashgar, which remained for a hundred years under the rule of China, and yet succeeded in liberating herself at last.' The merchant looks upon the Amu-Darya as the 'natural frontier' of Russia on the south, but he thinks that for the present she had better remain stationary. 'We have not,' he says, 'yet thoroughly mastered and digested our conquests. The Government of Turkestan costs Russia, on an average, about 6,000,000 roubles. Some say that this expense could be reduced by one-half if the troops were withdrawn; but even then the cost would be enormous for what is as yet but a provisional state of things. We must introduce a permanent and settled organization in our present possessions before we look for new ones—especially as, if we advanced any further, our rear would be without protection. * * * The events of the past year have shown that any small rising in the steppe can cut off the shortest line of communication between Turkestan and European Russia. That line must be made safe before we undertake any more expeditions. It is necessary, in order that our influence in the East may be effective, that our neighbors and all the peoples of Central Asia should be shown that our occupation of Turkestan is by no means only temporary, as they are inclined to think, but solid, permanent, eternal.' The best means of attaining this object, thinks the writer, would be to form Russian settlements on the right bank of the Syr-Darya, on the river Yaryss and in the district of Sarevschan. The merchant concludes by thus summing up his recommendations: 'We should colonize, facilitate the communications with Turkestan, increase the peaceful influence of Russia beyond her frontiers, and thus consolidate our conquests; otherwise they will be nothing but a military camp entailing enormous expense. TALLEYRAND's words, "*On peut s'appuyer sur une baïonnette, mais jamais s'asseoir dessus,*" are here strictly applicable.'"

A Proposed Expedition Against Kouldscha—Possible Occupation of the Country.

A letter from Taschkend, in the *Russian Exchange Gazette*, dated the 1st of June, says that the Russians are preparing an expedition against Kouldscha, under Gen. KOLPAKOWSKI, Governor of the district known as "The Seven Streams." The ostensible object of the expedition, which was entirely unexpected at Taschkend, is to obtain redress from the Sultan of Kouldscha for the attacks made by his subjects on the Russian frontier troops; but its real object is stated to be the protection of Russian trade in that country. The Sultan proposed a short time ago to conclude a commercial treaty with Russia; the negotiations, however, were without result, as the country is in such a disturbed state as to render all trade impossible, and the Sultan, notwithstanding all his efforts, is unable to restore order. The civil war which has been raging in Western China since the insurrection of the Mohammedan races (Tarantches, Dungans and Kashgars) has now extended to Kouldscha and the neighboring Russian districts, whence the Khirgiz are constantly crossing the frontier to join in the conflict against the Chinese and their old enemies, the Kalmoucks. The extension of the insurrection and the constant complaints of the Chinese Government at length forced the Russian authorities to take severe measures against the Khirgiz bands, many of which have consequently taken refuge in Kouldscha, where they set at defiance all the efforts of the Sultan to subdue them. As this state of things naturally paralyzes the Russian trade in Kouldscha, it is believed that Russia will take the matter into her own hands and occupy the country until peace is restored, if not longer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday was not very numerous and but one public sale took place, that being by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of HENRY STANTON, Esq., referee, and consisting of a three-story brick building and plot of ground 40 by 75 on the west side of Washington-street, 35 feet north of Clarkson-street. It was started at $5,000 and actively competed for until $10,000 was bid, for which sum it was sold to CALVIN STEVENS. A full report of the sale of the Helmbold property by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at Long Branch, will be published to-morrow, as will also that of the Wood estate at Inglewood, Long Island, by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER.

Exchange Sales—Thursday, Aug. 10.

3 story brick house and lot, 40x75, w. s. Washington-st., 35 ft. n. of Clarkson-st., to Calvin Stevens.......$10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 69 LIBERTY-ST.
Money loaned on bond and mortgage.
Persons wishing to sell or rent houses this Fall will please make early application.

THORNTON M. HODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 713 Broadway, offers for lease the corner store and basement No. 76 6th-av.; $1,200 per annum; no liquor.
Also, basement store, rear room and hall-way at No. 46 Hudson-st.; $400 per annum. Also rooms and bedrooms, $5 to $15; also, work-shop, $5.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN Harlem, all the improvements, for sale low; sixteen feet front; three stories; high stoop. BEEKMAN & BROTHER, Grocers, No. 543 2d-av., corner 30th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$150,000 IN RAILROAD BONDS will be received in payment for valuable real estate in Brooklyn. Apply to
CHARLES W. HASSLER,
No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN PROSPECT-PLACE—On the hill, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, two fine brown-stone front houses, with all improvements; lots 130 feet deep; easy terms and low price. Inquire of GEO. W. ALEXANDER, No. 1 Park-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

Country Homes.
THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 160 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT NEWBURG.—FOR SALE—A FINE country-seat, one and a half miles from the City, quarter of mile to depot, twenty-two acres of choice land, large brick residence, with modern improvements; grounds finely shaded with forest trees; adjoining the above, fifty acres of excellent land, with good frame dwelling and necessary out-buildings; will be sold together or separate; fine scenery, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to BALDWIN & IRVIN, Newburg, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 248 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HAMILTON & WALLIS (NO. 9 NASSAU, corner Pine) offer a bargain at Orange, N. J., $15,000, terms to suit; residence, stable, quantity of fruit, shade; commanding elegant views; macadamized street, good water.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, AT Passaic Bridge, N. J., two minutes' walk from depot, and forty-five minutes from foot of Chambers-st., a large stone house, completely furnished, with all modern improvements; fine barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled, boat and boat-house, and seven acres of land. To a careful and responsible tenant this place will be rented at a nominal price to May 1 next. Apply at once to W. N. CRANE, Nos. 138 and 140 Grand-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—ON WEST 23D-ST., FOUR-STORY brown stone, full size. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE STORE, NO. 137 8TH-ST. NEAR Broadway, with large show-window; terms satisfactory. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, No. 195 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 4.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, CENtral, by a responsible party; four-story, high stoop, stone, large and roomy. Call or address immediately, No. 50 West 31st-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE
OF CARMANSVILLE (WASHINGTON HEIGHTS) PROPERTY.
The valuable plot of lots adjoining the Jumel estate, fronting on 165th-st., between 10th-av. and Harlem River, will be sold at auction on the premises on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 6½ P. M. For particulars apply to G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st., or to the auctioneer, J. H. WILSON, No. 9 Beach-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William E. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 235 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Sylvan Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 275 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises. WALTER LOCKWOOD.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WILLIAMSBRIDGE property at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, two plots of ground at Williamsbridge, (Olinville, Westchester,) containing about sixteen City lots, situated on the Old Boston-road and Elliott-av., near the Harlem Railroad station and the River Bronx. On the premises are a fine large dwelling-house, store, and stable; a fine garden of fruit-trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c. See maps at auction-room.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 31,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; can bone and lard, and makes all kinds soups, pastries, creams, jellies, &c.; good baker; French or English cooking; unexceptionable City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

ATTENTION!—GIRLS CAN GET THE best situations, without delay, by applying at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; such as cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, house-workers, small girls, and girls just landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 6th-av., over drug-store.

FAMILIES, BOARDING-HOUSES and hotels can be suited with first-class help at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 125 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has the best references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, families and gentlemen's washing; understands fluting, puffing, and ladies' fine washing; does up linens and laces in superior style; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address 232 West 48th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOman who is an excellent laundress, to go out by the day washing and ironing, or would take washing home; does up linens in superior style. Call or address No. 435 West 36th-st., room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; would have no objections to assist at washing and ironing; good reference given. Inquire at No. 212 East 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 243 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, to do the washing and ironing for a few gentlemen or a small family at her own house, or would go out by the day; understands her business thoroughly. Call or address Mrs. PRICE, No. 317 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE laundress; understands French fluting, pleating, ruffling, all kinds of finery and linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 206 East 28th-st., first floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG North of Ireland woman as competent cook; best City references; thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 206 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a Protestant single man, with good City or country reference; good City driver; sober man; can take care of a small garden if required. Address J. G., seed-store 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN a hotel or store, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful, by a respectable and temperate young man who is anxious for employment. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business; has no objection to go in the country; City reference. Call or address J. KORNE, 1,260 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style. Address S., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION to take entire charge of a gentleman's place, by a strictly temperate smart young American, with the best of recommendations; understands thoroughly farming, gardening, and raising of all kinds of stock. Address for one week, S. A. B., Eastport, Long Island, Suffolk County, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED AS TRAVELING AGENT—By a gentleman who has traveled for a wholesale liquor-house for the past twelve years, and has a first-class trade throughout the State and the West; would take some other situation. Address M. B., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man of long experience, with first-class City reference. Call or address J. W. B., harness-store, No. 311 4th-av., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener's assistant by a young man; Protestant; City reference. Address R. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN CLOTH HOUSE, A BOY 16 TO 18 years of age, who resides with his parents, and can give good references. Address in handwriting of applicant Post-office Box No. 1,346, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 18 years of age; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; the best reference required. Address, in handwriting of applicant, DOWLEY, Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1869, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 453, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 84-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.
WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.
JULY 8, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 11, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
FRESH MESSINA, PALERMO AND MENTON LEMONS.
150 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
300 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
50 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.
Landing ex steamers.
TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
For account whom it may concern:
8 bbls. Italian Prunelles.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

E. V. MAITLAND & CO.,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 15 Merchants' Exchange,
Philadelphia.
Mr. WM. W. AUDENRIED has this day been admitted a member of our firm.
E. V. MAITLAND & CO.
AUG. 4, 1871.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 52 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870.
JANETTE MACONNELL, Administratrix, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 73 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 11 West 37th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 60 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway,
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 36 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will reopen Sept. 13. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 29TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 40th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 67 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercises.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 18 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 13.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 12.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 738 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—VALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expenses, $180 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 1 Lafayette-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

VASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 28th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Application can be made at the above address.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.
There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of those days, on application to the President.
Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.
MARK HOPKINS, President.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
The day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
NOS. 138, 136 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 13.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 386 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.
The next session commences Sept. 13. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.
THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.
ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York, No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be prepared for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, who have resided for the past ten years in Paris, speaking and writing French purely, desire engagements either in private families or in an institution of learning, or professors of English literature, French and music. The young lady is a pupil of Monsieur Marmontel, of the French Conservatory of Music. The highest references given both in Paris and in New-York. Address Mme. S., Box No. 2,309 New-York Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO FOR MANY years has taught her native language with success, both in schools and private families, wishes an engagement in a school or family, as visiting governess, either in New-York or vicinity; is perfectly competent to teach the English branches and music if required; unexceptionable references. Address P. M., Box No. 117 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical French and English teacher, honor graduate of a foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City reference; highest testimonials. Address TUTOR, Station H Post-office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next season is now brisk.

TEACHERS INTRODUCED TO SCHOOLS, families and seminaries. AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

S. A. GOLDSTEIN,
Importer and Jobber of
HOSIERY, DRY GOODS AND GOVERNMENT CLOTHING,
No. 212 Sansome-st., San Francisco.
No. 64 Reade-st., New-York.

I. GOLDSTEIN & SON.—The above copartnership is this day dissolved, NOT by mutual consent, as no consultation was held, and in proof of which my name is not affixed to the published notice of dissolution. The business will be continued by the undersigned, at the same stand, where he hopes for a continuation of favors, &c.
All parties indebted to the said firm are notified to pay none but the undersigned, and no agent representing said firm, as they will be responsible for the same to S. A. GOLDSTEIN, No. 212 Sansome-st.
JULY 8, 1871.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, drawers, coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 135 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.
The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved. J. H. BAKER,
Commissioner of Pensions.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR a Floating Iron Dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, will be ready for examination at the Navy Department by all those who may desire to bid for building said dock, on the 5th of September, and remain subject to inspection for ninety days from said date.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS ... Saturday, Aug. [illegible]
PEREIRE ... Saturday, [illegible]
LAFAYETTE ... Saturday, [illegible]
ST. LAURENT ... Saturday, Sept. [illegible]
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin ... [illegible] Second Cabin ... [illegible]
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
[illegible] American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
[illegible] tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC ... [illegible]
ATLANTIC ... Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
[illegible]
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, [illegible] currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23 | Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30 | Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6 | Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
Per Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin ... $130 gold. | Cabin ... $100 gold.
Second cabin ... 80 gold. | Second cabin ... 80 gold.
Return tickets ... $250 and $150 gold.
Second cabin ... 150 gold.
By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers:
First cabin ... $80 gold. Steerage ... $30, currency.
Return tickets ... $150 gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, Aug. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK ... Thursday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Aug. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL ... Thursday, Aug. 24, 12 M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin ... [illegible] | Steerage ... [illegible]
To London ... 80 | To London ... [illegible]
To Paris ... 90 | To Paris ... [illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and also from all [illegible] as speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia ... Sat., Aug. 12 | [illegible] ... Wed., Aug. 16
Australia ... Sat., Aug. 19 | Alexandria ... Wed., Aug. 23
Britannia ... Sat., Aug. 26 | [illegible] ... Wed., Aug. 30
Europa ... Sat., Sept. 2 | Ismailia ... Wed., Sept. 6
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first class full-powered iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth ... Aug. 16, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray ... Aug. 23, [illegible]
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman ... Aug. 30, [illegible]
IDAHO, Capt. Price ... Sept. 6, [illegible]
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Sept. 13, [illegible]
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams ... Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, Aug. 12, at [illegible] P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, Gibson, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, [illegible] currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, [illegible] currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum ... Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier ... Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Van Sice ... Aug. 17
MISSOURI, Capt. L. R. Edwards ... Aug. 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams ... Aug. 31
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESSO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken ... Wednesday, Aug. 16
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Aug. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman ... Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. Palmer, SATURDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, [illegible]
CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. Howes, SATURDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
[illegible], Agents, No. [illegible] West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. [illegible] North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in [illegible] the traveler from [illegible] examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed, in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Aug. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, connecting at Panama, with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. [illegible], touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for [illegible] received until [illegible] P. M. of Aug. 14.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 84 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $20,000 PER MILE, $50,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 26 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. O. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, C. W. Turner, J. B. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA LAND GRANT R. R. 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY CO.
NEWARK AND ORANGE, GUARANTEED BY N. J. R. R. & T. COMPANY.
Also,
200,000 NEW-YORK STATE CITY AND TOWN BONDS, 7 PER CENT.
For sale by
O. E. WOOD, No. 28 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE.
New-York and Boston Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds; also,
New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary.
WM. MULLIGAN, President.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE
WATER LOAN
OF THE
CITY OF PROVIDENCE.
INTEREST
IN GOLD,
AT
FIVE OR SIX PER CENT.,
AS MAY BE DECIDED.
THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.
AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.
The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.
SECURITY.
Their payment is guaranteed by a lien,—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.
The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.
FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.
The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July last was as follows:
Taxable valuation of real estate ... $63,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870 ... 40,565,100 00
Total taxable property ... $104,080,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan ... $5,481,662 00
Total value ... $109,562,475 00
CITY DEBT.
The funded debt of the city is as follows:
1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876 ... $500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund at this loan amounting to $114,064 67.
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for ... [illegible]
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to [illegible].
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $10,000.
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for ... [illegible]
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $50,342 31.
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to ... 1,560,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn ... $1,000,000
There is cash on hand ... [illegible] —1,325,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say ... 235,000 00
An examination of the above statements shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.
The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.
POPULATION.
The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,600,000.
With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.
CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.
"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.
The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the latter [illegible] can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.
THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor, AMOS W. SNOW, NELSON W. ALDRICH, STEPHEN WATERMAN, WILLIAM BINNEY, } Committee.
PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.
FORM OF PROPOSAL.
The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.
The bonds to be coupon or registered.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.
Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.
For sale below par by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 2, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867.
The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared.
JOHN DUFF, E. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

A GENTLEMAN OF TWENTY YEARS experience in banking and brokerage business, would like to make arrangements with some bank corporation, or firm to act as agent, cashier, managing clerk, or in any capacity where his financial ability and general business knowledge would be of service, and command a fair remuneration. Address BANKER, Box No. 115 Times office.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1871.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE stock of this Company will be closed from SATURDAY, August 5, 1871, to MONDAY August 14, 1871.
ASHBEL GREEN, President.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
WESTERN DIVISION.
These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States.
They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in Gold. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.
The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee.
The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of the Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.
The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension, westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.
Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.
Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.
Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.
We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and *mortgage*, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 102, or nearly ten per cent. advance.
Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.
TANNER & CO., Bankers, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.
REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.
The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY ... $45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED,) ONLY ... 892,000
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000
JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
EIGHT PER CENT.
Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.
TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than ... $375,000
Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over ... $16,000,000
Price 90 and accrued interest.
Further information furnished on application to
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York City, on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, ... $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustee of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE & LEXINGTON RR.
FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin, in 1890, at Bank of America, New-York.
Only Ten Thousand Dollars per mile.
LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE COST.
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
We offer the balance of this loan (only $300,000) at 90 and accrued interest, and have NO HESITATION in recommending the bonds as good BEYOND QUESTION.
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.
This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by
VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.
Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE AND EQUIPMENT
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.
For sale by A. L. HATCH, Financial Agent of the Company, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.
65th DIVIDEND.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24, 1871.
THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.
THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY [illegible], 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on 1st August, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, July 13, 1871.
CAPITAL ... $200,000
SURPLUS ... 180,000
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1871.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M., Aug. 18 to the morning of Sept. 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1871.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.
The books will close on Saturday, 5th instant, and be reopened 16th instant.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 2, 1871.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledgers, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.
G. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 14th August next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY, FOOT OF WEST 24TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1871.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after Aug. 15, inst. CORNELIUS DOYLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, No. 3 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED Petroleum Farms Association have this day declared a dividend of Two Cents per Share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand to stockholders of this date.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,510,230 14.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—EIGHT years old, [illegible] high, one of the handsomest and most docile ever imported; warranted sound and kind, free from all vices; can be used by a child six years old. Apply at No. 151 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DARK CHESTNUT mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, very gentle yet fast, perfectly sound; good for saddle and light phaeton. Can be seen for three days at SLATER & SEAMAN'S, No. 28 West 40th-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—TEN GOOD WORK HORSES, just arrived from the country, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at No. 99 Wooster-st., near Spring.

FAMILY HORSE.—A SPLENDID 15-HAND dapple gray, perfectly sound, kind; good traveler and perfectly reliable for a lady or child to drive. Apply at No. 418 West-st.

AN EXCELLENT LOT ON MICHIGAN av., Chicago, Ill., to exchange for a single horse or a pair of horses and carriage. Address No. 29 East 31st-st., or call after 4 o'clock.

A $40 HORSE AT AUCTION TODAY—by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL, No. 114 East 13th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 217 WEST 38TH-ST.—TO LET—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping; bedrooms, with or without board, at low prices; reference.

NO. 52 WEST 23D-ST.—LARGE ROOMS and superior board, for families and gentlemen; references required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE MOHONK,
(PALTZ POINT.)
A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.
This new and remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic sea-board. Air cool and bracing. No liquors and no gambling. Board [illegible] per week. [illegible] Railroad cars leave New-York for Lake at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M. For circulars, address Lake Mohonk House, New-Paltz, Ulster County, New-York.
ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J., is now opened for Summer boarders.
C. W. SCUDDER, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 15. House new, 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus. S. T. FROST, A. M.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED, (OR WITH carpets only,) a hall bedroom and sitting-room attached, with breakfast, in a basement house; location restricted to 5th and 6th avs. and 20th and 40th sts. Address, giving terms monthly, F. G. S., Box No. 109 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.
On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.
Harlem to Peck-slip—[illegible] A. M., [illegible] and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—[illegible] A. M., [illegible] and 7 P. M. Landing at 13th-st., Astoria, and 100th-st., each way.
Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—[illegible]. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at [illegible]. Landing at 120th-st., each way.
Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.
Freight taken from [illegible].
J. T. TALMAN, Superintendent.
N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M., 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.
CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the offices on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.
Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st., at [illegible]; Pier No. 26 North Moore-st., at [illegible]; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4.
EAST RIVER LINE.
Steamer NAUSHON leaves 23d-st., at 9:30, 11:30 and 2:30; Peck-slip at 9:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th ... 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th ... 1:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 9th ... 10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th ... 2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th ... 11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 10th ... 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th ... 11:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th ... 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 12th ... 1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th ... 5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 13th ... 8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 13th ... 3:00 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th ... 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th ... 8:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th ... 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th ... 9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th ... 4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 10th ... 10:00 A. M.
Friday, 11th ... 4:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th ... 11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th ... 5:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th ... 9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th ... 7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th ... 3:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE leaves daily, foot of Franklin-st., North River, at 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30; pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:45. SUNDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, same landings, Christopher-st., 2:30; Franklin-st., 2:35; Pier No. 4, 2:50; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Sands' Point, Motts' Dock and Glenwood; on and after June 18, steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 27th-st. each way, returning to the City about 5 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $4.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. [illegible] East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 3:45 and 27th-st. at 4 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c; excursion tickets, $1 25.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie 6:40; Milton 6:55; Newburg 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point 8:00; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden. Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 27th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:30 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon and 11 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.
Each Case containing one bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.
Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] ELVIRA.
THIS GREAT SUCCESS MUST BE WITHDRAWN in consequence of the engagement of the world-famed Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Who will make her first appearance at this theatre ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 14, supported by her new company, Comprising the following [illegible] complete and powerful combination of artists: Misses [illegible], CARLOTTA ZERBINI, TILLY EARL, [illegible] MIRA, KATE EGERSTON, KATE HEATHCOTE, NELLIE BELLEW, (their first appearance in the United States.) Messrs. HARRY BECKETT, WILLIE EDOUIN, H. MONTGOMERY, JOHN EDOUIN, and [illegible]. [illegible] CONNOLLY, Musical Director, with a competent chorus and full corps de ballet.
The company will appear in a new edition of the domestic tale of BLUE BEARD, produced with new scenery, costumes, and appointments.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.
The manager respectfully announces THE REOPENING OF THIS THEATRE for the regular Fall and Winter season, ON MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 14, commencing with the brilliant young artist, LOTTA, who will appear in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS, in Mr. Jno. Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop." SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY. Box-Sheet open on MONDAY, Aug. 7, and during the week at the Theatre, or at the Branch Ticket office, at C. H. Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON AND FOURTH AND LAST WEEK OF JOHNNY ALLEN. The popular comedian and Dutch character actor, who will appear every evening during the week in SCHNEIDER, Or, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE. LAST SCHNEIDER MATINEE SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF OLIVER DOUD BYRON as JOE FERRIS, In the sensational drama entitled ACROSS THE CONTINENT. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Aug. 12, benefit of J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer, when Edwin Adams, [illegible], Pauline Markham, and numerous other volunteers will appear. MONDAY, Aug. [illegible], J. K. EMMET as FRITZ.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS. WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND, and ALADDIN. Sir WM. WALLACE ... G. C. BONIFACE. MATINEE TODAY at 2 P. M. The JOHN L. HALL BURLESQUE TROUPE in ALADDIN and MY TURN NEXT. SATURDAY MATINEE—DAVID GARRICK and burlesque of ALADDIN.

TERRACE GARDEN. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS. 58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY,) AUG. 11, GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, on the occasion of the retirement of HERMANN [illegible], Esq., as proprietor of Terrace Garden. MLLE. AIMEE. AIMEE. MLLE. AIMEE. AIMEE. AIMEE. AIMEE. from the Grand Opera-house, will make her first appearance at these Concerts, and sing Gounod's "Ave Maria" and the Grand Duet from "La Fille du Regiment," with M. CAYLA. Fraulein ALMA KRAUSE will sing Grand Aria from "I Puritani," and Duet from "Trovatore," with Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL. M. CAYLA will sing "La Calomnie," from "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," and the Grand Duet, "Suoni la Tromba," with Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL. Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL will sing [illegible]. Mr. JOS. HEINE, the celebrated and popular violinist, will, by particular desire, play his brilliant fantasie on "Lucia di Lammermoor," accompanied by Mme. HEINE. The increased Orchestra will perform [illegible] comic fantasie, "The D—l Among the Musicians," a musical composition all sixes and sevens. Admission, 50 cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, No. 214 4th-av., furnishes competent piano and vocal teachers for seminaries; also, good singers and organists. For particulars apply to HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

MEETINGS.

IRVING HALL.—THE GERMAN-AMERICAN Progressive Society meets at Irving Hall at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING, to listen to an address in German by Miss TENNIE C. CLAFLIN, independent candidate for Congress in the Eighth District. Other speeches in German and English. The public is invited.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:00 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 5:35, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains—9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 8:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:30 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. RICHARDS, Jr., and L. NUNEZ, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the [illegible] day of August, 1871, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of William B. Richards, Jr., and L. Nunez, of the City of New-York, in said District, who were on the [illegible] day of June, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
WILLIAM [illegible], Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. [illegible] John-st., City of New-York.
aug-law3wF

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE G. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the [illegible] day of August, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 21st day of August, 1871, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 234 Canal-street, consisting of a lot of ribbons, flowers, milliners' trimmings, &c., &c.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—MY BAKERY, WITH ALL THE stock, tools and fixtures, situated on Main-st., Thompsonville, Conn., now doing a splendid business. No competition nearer than Hartford or Springfield. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.
JOHN COLLINS.

THE QUARANTINE NUISANCE.

Growing Indignation of Merchants and Vessel-Owners.

The Administration of Affairs Strongly Condemned on all Sides—Something About the Health Officer's Income—Serious Charges Against the Powers that Be.

A few days ago the TIMES published an article on the Quarantine abuses of the port of New-York, showing the high-handed outrages committed by the Quarantine officials, how the merchants were mulcted in enormous amounts, frequently more than half the value of their vessels' freights, and also demonstrating the fact that if the present practice of unlimited exactions continues it will have the effect of utterly destroying the commerce of this great commercial centre. The most strenuous efforts have been made by the merchants and ship-owners to resist this system of wholesale extortion, but all their protests, all their attempts to shake off the weight that is so oppressive have proved futile, until the majority having become thoroughly disgusted, become inert and indifferent, and finally sit quietly down in their counting-rooms and passively submit to the gross injustice while they see their trade gradually dwindling away to nothing. These exactions are not among the things of the past only, but are of daily occurrence.

THE FATE OF ALL WHO ENTER THE PORT.

Only a day or two a schooner bound from the West Indies to New-London with a load of fruit, thought to shorten the distance by coming in at Sandy Hook and making the passage up the Sound. Off Sandy Hook she was boarded by a New-York pilot, and it was a matter of not the slightest importance whether the Captain desired a pilot or not, a pilot went aboard, and take him and pay him he must. The vessel had passed both the Upper and Lower Quarantine, and was rapidly making her way up East River when Quarantine steamer *Fletcher*, already in pursuit of the ill-starred vessel, overhauled her opposite to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and forced her back to the Lower Quarantine, where she was detained three days for her "insolence," besides paying heavy tribute to the lords of the Health Office at Staten Island. The unfortunate schooner was finally allowed to depart when she had been most unmercifully bled, but no sooner had she arrived at the mouth of the Hell Gate than another pilot boarded her, and again it was *nolens volens*—pay the Captain must, and pay heavily he did. Arriving at New-London, the pilotage and quarantine regulations of that port, though moderate in the extreme, added still another additional burden to the already frightful charges which the little vessel had to sustain, and it is positively asserted on the most reliable authority that after the schooner's cargo was sold the amount realized was hardly more than enough to meet the New-York Quarantine exactions alone. Another instance which has lately occurred will also prove the inordinate greed of the Quarantine officials, who seem bent upon wringing out of their victims every possible dollar that they will submit to pay. The bark *Bradley* arrived at this port some days ago, with a cargo of sugar from Sagua la Grande, and had a perfectly clean health bill. She was detained in the Lower Quarantine, and all her cargo was lightered by the Quarantine tugs to Quarantine stores at Brooklyn, at a cost of between $800 and $900. This was for lighterage alone, and it is more than likely that after all the leeches had been fed there was very little left of the amount of the freight bills—$2,300—for the owners.

A PORTION OF THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REVENUE.

The amount of the Health Officer's fees for last year, like many of the preceding years, is veiled in the utmost obscurity, yet it is known that his so-called legitimate fees for 1870 reached the respectable figure of $37,487 50. Besides this he received for vaccinating every man, woman and child who entered the harbor, whether they desired the operation performed or not, and for fumigating vessels from all countries, from ports almost in the frigid zone, as well as tropical latitudes, the enormous sum of $67,497 50. It is positively asserted by one HARRY MILLER, who was once in the employ of the authorities, that not less than $6,000 per month is paid by the owners of the store-houses in Brooklyn, to whom all cargoes are taken from vessels lying at Quarantine by the Health Officer's tugs. For removing these cargoes alone is derived an enormous revenue—considerably over $100,000 per annum. The passengers of all vessels detained at the Lower Quarantine are charged $2 apiece to be carried up to the City, and as much more for each piece of baggage, all of which are carried on tugs owned by the State of New-York, and expected to carry both passengers and their baggage free of charge. The mails from the quarantined vessels are always brought up to the City by the State of New-York's steam-boat *Andrew Fletcher*, for which service Dr. CARNOCHAN charges the steam-ship companies $25 each journey, which, of course, they are compelled to pay or violate their mail contract. There are Captains of vessels who, understanding the *modus operandi* of the Quarantine better than others, state that a few baskets of champagne and several boxes of cigars which have never paid duty, on being landed at Staten Island, have a wonderful effect upon the duration of a vessel's anchorage at the Quarantine. The emigrant vessels seem to afford the most profitable plunder. An instance occurred recently, when a vessel brought a large number of emigrants to this port. She had five cases of small-pox aboard. These were magnified to twenty cases, and twenty men were taken to the hospital, for whom was charged $40 each, amounting to $800. This was only for the "trouble" of conveying them to the island, for the Commissioners of Emigration provide for all the expenses incurred while in the hospital. If the emigrant who is transferred to the hospital dies, a charge of $25 is made for his burial, when all expenses are supposed to be defrayed by the Commissioners of Emigration. This comes out of the pocket of the owners of the vessels. Coffee, the most unlikely article to transmit disease or to carry the slightest infected matter, is frequently unloaded at Quarantine and lightered a distance of twelve miles to the aforesaid Brooklyn stores, at a charge of almost half as much as it costs to bring the article from Rio. Never have the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, and Pernambuco in Brazil been as healthy as this year, yet the Brazilian steamers, all of which have clean bills of health, are invariably quarantined, even their cabin passengers have been detained from two to three days. Upon one of these steamers recently an indignation meeting was held in the cabin, and resolutions were passed strongly condemning the injustice to which the passengers had been compelled to submit. The injury done by the present system falls heaviest upon the large steamers which arrive daily from all parts of the world. Delays to them are ruinous, as their expenses are over $300 a day, besides the exorbitant charges of the health officials.

THE STEAMER RUSSIA'S EXPERIENCE.

At the time that the *Russia* entered the port of New-York with Gen. SHERIDAN and Mrs. LINCOLN as passengers from Europe, the steamer failed to notice the doctor's boat, which so exasperated the Health Officer that he detained the *Russia* in quarantine twenty-four hours for the indignity, and the twenty-four hours quarantine was continued to be enforced on the *Russia* for several succeeding trips, until the Quarantine officers considered that the erring Captain had been sufficiently punished. The Captain of the *Russia* says that he would have stopped at once had the Quarantine colors been flying on the *Fletcher*, but as only the United States ensign was seen he thought it was one of the Health Officer's usual pleasure trips with a party of friends down the Bay.

The statement was made in the TIMES, a few days ago, that last year the towage, lighterage and stevedoring was exclusively for some time performed by persons in the employ of a few men calling themselves the New-York Harbor Lighterage and Stevedoring Company, for which privilege they paid a very large sum cash down, and a proportionately handsome amount in weekly installments. The parties securing this valuable monopoly had laid all their plans for taxing the commerce of the City to such an extent as not only to enable them to meet Dr. CARNOCHAN's merciless demands, but enrich every member of the tug-boat coterie.

If the annexed documents (copies of the original) are to be believed, the whole affair was a deeply concocted scheme for the practice of the most outrageous extortion, and a conspiracy which did not scruple at the grossest deception and falsehood to further its ends. The prospectus stated that the Company was organized and chartered under the general laws of the State, when, it is said, the Company never had a bona fide charter. The capital stock of the so-called Company was represented at $250,000, but the operators in the plot never had more than $20,000.

THE SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

Subjoined is the statement of Mr. RICHARD B. LOCKE, the Secretary of the so-called Company, concerning the matter:

Mr. RICHARD B. LOCKE says that he was one of the New-York Harbor and Lighterage Company; that the certificate of incorporation of said Company calls only for the lightering business in the harbor of New-York, and that the said Company have no rights nor privileges of carrying on any other business except such as is called for in their certificate of incorporation; that said Company has issued stock, and has made a statement of the financial condition of the same, to wit, that they have subscribed and paid in $150,000, which is false in every particular. Lastly, the said Company have, by fraudulent and false reports and documents, collected and attempted to collect moneys from merchants of this City for which they have no right or legal authority.

The following letter shows how the wires were worked by one MARTIN REINER, the proprietor of a drinking saloon on Staten Island, who but a few years ago was almost a poor man, but who is now said to be the owner of personal property valued at a quarter of a million dollars.

May 10, 1870.

The New-York Harbor Lightering and Stevedoring Company hereby agree to pay MARTIN REINER the sum of $5,000 cash when the agreement is accepted by Dr. J. M. CARNOCHAN for this Company to do the business of quarantine as specified in either of the two papers this day submitted to Dr. J. M. CARNOCHAN for his approval. By order of the Board of Trustees. RICHARD B. LOCKE.

THE CONTRACTS.

The annexed are copies of the original drafts of the two agreements submitted to the Health Officer for his choice and approval:

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

The New-York Harbor Lightering and Stevedoring Company hereby agree to pay Dr. J. M. CARNOCHAN the sum of $15,000 cash down, and $1,250 per week, or at the rate of $5,000 per month for each month that the quarantine shall be in force and this Company shall have the lightering, stevedoring, coopering, towing and transporting of passengers and baggage from vessels detained at the Lower Quarantine. This contract to remain in full force during the present term of Dr. CARNOCHAN's administration, provided the Company shall perform the duties above stated to his satisfaction.

By order of the Board.
(Signed,) WM. MURDOCH, President,
GEO. WHITE, Treasurer,
RICHARD B. LOCKE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

The New-York Harbor Lightering and Stevedoring Company agree to pay Dr. JOHN M. CARNOCHAN the sum of $15,000 cash, and twenty per cent. of the net receipts on all business that is done by this Company, arising from the lightering, stevedoring, coopering, towing and transporting of persons and baggage from vessels detained at the Lower Bay of the Quarantine of this port. The said twenty per cent. shall be paid to Dr. JOHN M. CARNOCHAN, or to his appointed agent, monthly.

(The latter bears no signatures, as it is said to have been declined.)

Soon after the date of the above-described papers, the following order was issued by Dr. CARNOCHAN:

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT, QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, June 17, 1870.

RICHARD B. LOCKE is hereby licensed and authorized to go on board of vessels under quarantine in the port of New-York, for the purpose of booking passengers and checking baggage as they are released from Quarantine, subject to such restrictions and regulations as the Health Officer or his deputies may from time to time establish. This license may at any time be revoked by the undersigned.

J. M. CARNOCHAN, Health Officer.

Not long afterward, as above stated, the privilege was withdrawn, and the permission given to other parties.

WHAT THE MERCHANTS THINK.

In conversation with the senior partner of one of the most influential sugar importers in this city, the TIMES' attaché was told that Dr. CARNOCHAN's revenue could not fall far short of $600,000 per annum, and that the only means by which these outrageous proceedings could be suppressed, was by united action on the part of the merchants, and an appeal to the Courts of law. Many, he said, had refused at first to pay the bills of extortion presented, but, unfortunately, they were in the clutches of the cormorant, and the refusal to be bled only rebounded upon them ten-fold in the increased time of the detention of their vessels in Quarantine. A very large West India house on Pearl-street yesterday informed the TIMES that had the firm not had a branch house in Boston they would have long ago lost the great majority of their regular consignments from Cuba, Porto Rico, and other West India Islands, in consequence of New-York Quarantine extortion. They said that Captains of vessels positively refused to enter the port of New-York unless forced to do so by the most urgent necessity; and that nearly all the houses here who had not lost their foreign trade have branch houses either in Boston, Baltimore or Philadelphia, and consent to bear the expense of railway transportation to New-York, where the cargoes were originally destined, rather than allow them to pass through the hands of the Quarantine Health-Officer at Staten Island.

WHAT DR. CARNOCHAN SAYS.

Yesterday evening a representative of the TIMES called upon Health Officer CARNOCHAN, at his residence on Staten Island, in order to elicit an explanation of the charges made against the present Quarantine administration, which it was not doubted that he could easily make. He utterly disclaimed any knowledge of the moneys said to have been paid him as a bonus by the Lighterage Company. He said "the whole thing was bogus." He seemed indisposed to talk upon the subject, and the interview was far from satisfactory.

Action of the Indignant Passengers of the Steamer "South America."

The following are the particulars of the action taken by the abused passengers of the *South America*:

LOWER QUARANTINE, Saturday, July 22, 1871.

At a meeting of the passengers, held on board the steam-ship *South America*, from Rio de Janeiro to this port, Gen. T. J. BRADY was called to the chair, and H. AVERY, Jr., Esq., appointed Secretary.

Gen. BRADY explained the objects of the meeting to be, to take into consideration the unreasonable and prolonged detention of the ship and passengers at Quarantine. The Chair appointed Messrs. W. CRICHTON, of Baltimore; J. F. ROE, of New-York, and T. A. FINLAYSON, of Trinidad, West Indies, a committee, to prepare resolutions indicative of the sense of the meeting.

After a recess of a few minutes the Committee reported the following:

Whereas, The steamer *South America* arrived at the Lower Quarantine on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., having on board forty-seven passengers. She was visited by the Deputy Health Officer at 5 P. M., who made the usual preliminary formal visit, examined the bills of health from the various ports at which the ship had called on her voyage, all of which were found "clean," with the exception of the port of Para. The representative of the United States Consul (the Consul being absent) declined to issue a "clean bill of health," by reason of reported *doubtful* cases of sickness in that place. The steamer had no direct communication with Para, received only one passenger on board, a native, in good health, and is so at this date. But an interval of fifteen (15) days having elapsed between leaving Para and arriving here, is surely sufficient time to develop any disease which might have been conveyed on board, and the fact that not a *single case of sickness* having appeared on the ship since her departure from Rio on the 25th of June is conclusive evidence of the perfect health of the passengers and crew. The list of passengers and crew were then examined. This being completed, he left the steamer.

The same official visited the ship the next morning, at 9 o'clock, directed the fumigation of the vessel and luggage, which was done. The crew were "paraded for examination." Not one man being found sick or absent, he left the vessel, announcing to Capt. TINKLEPAUGH that a steam-tug would be alongside before 10 o'clock to land the passengers. Again on Friday morning we were visited by an official, who directed the luggage of the passengers to be carried upon deck, as a tug would be presently alongside to convey the passengers to the City. This was done, but we were again doomed to disappointment, and to await the further pleasure of the "Health Officer." Having, without the shadow of a cause, submitted to all this delay, and notwithstanding that not a single passenger nor one of the crew has been sick during the entire voyage, nor any evidence of sickness appearing by the testimony of the Surgeon of the ship and by the examination of the official deputy of the quarantine, the ship is still held in Quarantine, and the passengers are still detained from their families, their business and prosecution of their journeys, and forbidden all intercourse with the world, as if the plague raged on board this vessel.

Desirous as we are, in common with all good citizens, to prevent the introduction of disease into the sea-ports of the country by proper and reasonable enforcement of the Quarantine laws, yet, under the statement set forth, we earnestly protest against that system and its officials, which does not discriminate in a proper and equitable manner between vessels infected with contagious diseases and others, like the *South America*, which are entirely free, and have been during the entire voyage, from sickness and disease of every kind. And further, that necessity which compels a steamer to anchor in the midst of numerous vessels where, as denoted by the yellow signal, fever and other contagious diseases are prevalent, is an outrage equaled only by the detested *pratique* of the Mediterranean, therefore,

Resolved, That our detention on board the steamer *South America* for a period of three days under the circumstances herein stated, as well as by the absence of the Health Officer during that entire time, is a neglect of his duties and a violation of the rights of passengers, and deserves the condemnation of this meeting, tending, as it must, to bring the port of New-York into unfavorable notice, and compelling passengers to avoid the unjust imposition of her Quarantine laws by seeking other ports.

THOMAS J. BRADY, Chairman.
HARRY AVERY, Jr., Philadelphia, Secretary.
And many other passengers.

Almost a Panic on a Ferry-Boat—The Engineer Asleep.

The engineer of the ferry-boat *Arizona* fell asleep on the 3 o'clock trip to the Williamsburg side, yesterday morning, and the boat ran into the slip and against the bridge with a jar which caused a panic among the passengers. These were few in number, (mostly morning-paper compositors,) and, being on the forward deck, and taking in the situation at a glance, caught hold of the nearest supports, and thus escaped being thrown down and bruised. When the boat struck, her guards were shoved clear under the bridge and under water. With the exception of a little wetting, all escaped. If the hour had been 11 o'clock instead of 3 the result might have been disastrous. The pilot, when questioned on the subject, admitted that the engineer had been to a picnic on the day previous, when he should have been asleep. Will the Ferry Company inquire into this?

THE ITALIAN MOVEMENT.

A National Convention—The Celebration of Aug. 25—Delegations from Baltimore and Philadelphia—The Colored People—General Invitation.

The following in relation to the coming Italian demonstration will appear in the Italian newspaper, *L'Eco d'Italia*, to-morrow:

The biennial Convention of the organization denominated the Great Italian Union, G. F. SECCHI DE CASALI, President, will be held in New-York on the 23d, 24th and 25th of August. It will be composed of delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada, and the delegates will take part in the procession in honor of the occupation of Rome as the capital of Italy, on the 25th of August.

The Italian Mutual Benevolent Society of Baltimore, and another with the same title of Philadelphia, have also expressed a determination to send a delegation with flags and regalia to take part in the celebration, and the Philadelphia society will hold a meeting on Sunday to make the requisite arrangements.

So great is the enthusiasm of all classes of Italians in this City in regard to their celebration that even the little children of both sexes in the Italian school in the Sixth Ward have initiated a subscription among themselves to help defray the expenses of the celebration.

Upon the authority of one of the Committee it is stated that the Italians will close up their places of business, and will do no work upon that day. A number of colored men in the City have expressed a desire to join with the Italians in their festival, and a movement is now on foot among them to insure a representation in the procession. The Italian Committee of Arrangements request that an invitation be extended, through the columns of the TIMES, to all societies, civic and military, American and foreign, in this City, who may desire to take part in the celebration. Any communications upon the subject can be addressed to the Italian Committee of Arrangements, care P. PRAMMAGGIORE, No. 407 Broome-street.

Mr. Tweed's Real Estate.

WM. M. TWEED employs three real estate agents in his extensive property transactions. One is GARRISON REAL, Esq., who made extensive purchases for the Ring on the line of the Broadway widening. The other two are Judge SCOTT, who owes his position on the Bench at Jefferson Market to the Tammany nomination, and B. P. FAIRCHILD, who is concerned in the large amount of real estate up-town in which TWEED is so heavily interested.

A word about this up-town property. In Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, there are seventeen half-finished houses, and at about Ninetieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, there are twenty more, making thirty-seven in all. These houses are all vacant, of course, and open to the merciless vicissitudes of the weather. When finished, they will be worth from $14,000 to $15,000 each, or about $500,000 for the entire property. TWEED is heavily interested through his real estate agents in this property, whose value is of course enhanced by the Morning-side Park project of the Park Commissioners, and the Ring is thus doubly enriched by chances of jobbery in the park work and contracts and by improving property which they have bought in that neighborhood.

A gentleman said to a TIMES reporter, when conversing on this subject the other day, that, as this journal has shown, in a few years' time, at the present rate of increase of the public debt, that all of the property in the City will have been mortgaged for its payment. "When finally," said he, "the City's credit is ruined, as it will be, its creditors will perhaps demand that our beautiful Central Park be put under the hammer to pay for the wasteful extravagance of our corrupt rulers."

Destructive Fire in Norfolk-Street—A Woman Killed by Fright.

Yesterday morning a destructive fire occurred in the buildings Nos. 98 and 100 Norfolk-street. It was owned by JOHN H. SWIFT, and occupied by him as a packing-box manufactory. The fire began in the boiler-room, and owing to the combustible character of the contents, the flames spread with uncontrollable rapidity, and in a short time nothing was left but the blackened walls. The loss was severe, but owing to the reticence of the proprietor the precise facts could not be ascertained. It was found, however, that there was machinery worth about $30,000 in the building, and the loss on this will be about $10,000. The building was worth about $5,000, and the loss on stock is estimated at about $2,000, making the total loss to Mr. SWIFT about $17,000. It is supposed a part of this loss is covered by insurance. JACOB GEBHARDT, manufacturer of sausage, in the basement, lost $1,500.

The fire caused great excitement in the densely-peopled neighborhood in which it occurred, as the workmen employed in the factory were for a time in great jeopardy, and barely escaped with their lives. MARY HATHAWAY, forty-seven years of age, who lived at No. 97 Norfolk-street, immediately opposite the burning building, was thrown into convulsions by fright, and soon died. This serious disaster is reported by Patrolman HAWKEY, who made an investigation in behalf of the Fire-Marshal, as probably due to the carelessness of the engineer, whose custom it has been to leave the fire-room unattended about 9 o'clock every morning to go to his breakfast. He did this yesterday, a few minutes before the fire was discovered. Just before he went out he filled the furnace with the shavings and chips used in the establishment for fuel, and it is supposed that sparks or coals from this communicated to the litter left outside it.

The Eisenhardt Homicide—The Prisoner Discharged.

An inquest was held by Coroner YOUNG yesterday at the Tenth Precinct Station-house in the case of JACOB EISENHARDT, eighteen months old, who was on the previous evening pushed into a closet at No. 48 Chrystie-street by his father, JACOB EISENHARDT, and falling on some broken glass was killed. It was shown by the testimony that the deceased, who was an only child, was in the habit of getting on a wagon to the great danger of his life, and to break him of the habit his father put him in the closet as a punishment, intending to let him remain there only a short time. When the child began crying EISENHARDT opened the door and found that he had fallen on a piece of glass, which had penetrated his right thigh and abdomen, severing an artery. He summoned a doctor at once, but death occurred from excessive bleeding before aid could reach the sufferer. A verdict of accidental death was rendered, and EISENHARDT, who had been locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house, was discharged from custody.

Blasting Within the City Limits.

Mr. G. D. CARDOZO, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, has given notice to contractors that hereafter the following sections of the City ordinances in regard to blasting will be strictly enforced:

CHAPTER 22.

SECTION 1. In all cases of blasting rocks or stones within the City of New-York, each blast, before firing it, shall be securely covered with six timbers of not less than four inches thick, ten inches wide and ten feet long, each, to be placed over and around each charge, and to be held in place by at least 300 pounds of large stones piled on top of them.

SEC. 2. Three minutes' notice before firing the blasts shall be given by displaying a red flag on a staff, not less than ten feet high, set in a conspicuous place within twenty-five feet of the point where the charge is placed, and also by calling out the words, a "blast," several times repeated, and loud enough to be distinctly heard at a distance of 200 feet from the point of discharge.

SEC. 3. For every violation of either of the preceding sections of this chapter, the offending party, or if the work be done under a contract, the contractor, upon complaint and conviction thereof before a Police Justice, shall be liable to a fine of $25 and stand committed until the same is paid.

The Germans and the City Frauds.

The German-American National Verein, of which Ex-Gov. SALOMON is President, having authorized him by resolution to appoint a committee for the purpose of making an investigation of the City frauds, he has appointed the following gentlemen to act in that matter: Messrs. Radde, Victor Precht, Klamroth, Zollikoffer, Emil Sauer, Burghard, Dr. Gerke, Conrad Kuhm, Henry Clausen, Jr., and Dr. Ellinger. Two others are yet to be named. It is intended that this Committee shall co-operate with a Committee to be appointed by the citizens generally.

A Man Pronounced Innocent and Sent to State Prison for Ten Years.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, JOHN KILLING was found guilty of committing an outrageous assault upon Mrs. ELIZABETH LAWLER, residing in West Twenty-sixth-street. Recorder HACKETT said the prisoner was undoubtedly a bad man, but he believed him to be perfectly innocent of the present offence. He sentenced him to State Prison for ten years.

Our Neglected Streets.

The Street-cleaning Contractor, JOHN L. BROWN, appears to have left the City, for neither he nor his foremen can anywhere be found. After six hours' search through the City, yesterday, a reporter of the TIMES was only able to find one gang of laborers engaged in the work of street-cleaning, and this consisted of but three men and two carts, for which the City pays half a million of dollars yearly. In many sections the want of purification is very severely felt, and the following streets are strongly suggestive of yellow fever and small-pox: Baxter, West, Fulton, Vesey, Washington, the lower part of Sullivan, Orchard, Watts, Rivington, Sheriff, Allen, Chrystie, Elizabeth, Oliver, Mulberry, and part of Delancey. In some cases chloride of lime has been scattered in the gutters as a disinfectant.

BASE-BALL.

Mutual vs. Atlantic—Victory for the Former.

The Mutual nine made their first appearance on a local ball-field since their recent disastrous trip to the West, yesterday, in a game with their old-time antagonists, the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, the game being played on the Capitoline Grounds, in the presence of about 250 spectators. The game was a one-sided affair from the beginning to the end, only 1 run being earned in the game, and that by the Mutuals in the second innings, the score standing 16 to 1 in favor of the Mutuals, several of whom played in good style, especially HIGHAM, who caught all through the game with much judgment and ability. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Pearce, s. s.	2	0	1	5	McDonald, r. f.	0	0	1	0
Hatfield, l. f.	3	4	0	0	Remsen, l. f.	1	0	4	0
Higham, c.	3	1	5	1	Hall, s. s.	0	0	1	8
Wolters, p.	1	2	0	1	Dehlman, 1st b.	0	0	16	0
Start, 1st b.	1	1	13	0	Boyd, 3d b.	0	0	0	5
Mills, r. f.	1	1	1	0	Malone, p.	0	1	0	2
Ferguson, 3d b.	2	0	4	4	Kenny, c. f.	0	0	0	0
Patterson, 2d b.	1	2	2	4	Noonan, c.	0	0	3	0
Eggler, c. f.	2	1	1	0	Burdock, 2d b.	0	1	3	3
Total	16	12	27	15	Total	1	2	27	19

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	3	1	0	0	1	4	7	0	0	16
Atlantic	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs Earned—Mutual, 1; Atlantic, 0.
Total Bases Earned—Mutual, 16; Atlantic, 2.
First Base on Errors—Mutual, 10; Atlantic, 4.
Umpire—Mr. J. SWEASY, of the Olympic Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Gold Exchange Bank vs. Henry Clews & Co.

The following is the score of a game played yesterday, between the New-York Gold Exchange Bank Club and the Henry Clews & Co. Club:

N. Y. GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.	O.	R.	HENRY CLEWS & CO.	O.	R.
Benedict, c.	1	5	Morrell, s. s.	5	2
Hyatt, s. s.	4	3	Stephens, c. f.	5	2
Clark, 2d b.	3	4	Conklin, 1st b.	4	3
Rogers, r. f.	4	4	Woods, l. f.	3	4
Gruman, l. f.	2	4	Lamb, 2d b.	4	2
Fries, 3d b.	5	2	Havens, 3d b.	3	2
Westervelt, 1st b.	2	4	Reeves, r. f.	1	4
Lee, c. f.	5	3	Stone, p.	1	5
Matacking, p.	1	6	Clark, c.	1	5
Total	27	35	Total	27	29

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
N. Y. Gold Ex. Bk.	2	2	5	10	4	1	0	6	5	35
Henry Clews & Co.	1	1	1	0	1	5	15	5	0	29

Umpire—Mr. R. H. HINSDALE, Knickerbocker Club.
Scorers—Messrs. H. GARDNER and G. B. BONEY.

Base-Ball in Westchester County.

Hon. THOS. R. FISHER, of New-Rochelle, has presented the base-ball clubs of Westchester County with an elegant silver ball, (made by STARR & MARCUS, New-York,) as an emblem of championship of the county. The Confidence Base-ball Club, of New-Rochelle, now holds the ball. All challenges should be addressed to M. J. DILLON, Vice-President of the Junior Association of New-York State.

Amity vs. Silver Star.

The Amity and Silver Stars also played a game on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, which resulted in favor of the Amitys by a score of 9 to 5.

Death of a Journalist.

We regret to have to announce the death of Capt. WILLIAM F. LYONS, a well-known journalist of this City, and for some years a valued attaché of the *Herald*. For over twenty-five years Mr. LYONS was a contributor to the New-York Press, filling many important positions, making numerous friends for himself, and earning an enviable reputation as an honest man and conscientious writer, and his death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him. The Society of the Knights of St. Patrick, of which Mr. LYONS was an Ex-President, met yesterday and adopted resolutions of condolence to the family of their late brother. The New-York *Herald* Club pursued a similar course, and both bodies will attend the funeral to-morrow at the residence of the family, corner of Seventeenth-street and Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn.

The Great Kingfisher-Longfellow Race.

A large number of sporting-men who gathered at Ford's, on Broadway, last evening, to attend the pool-selling in the much-talked-of race between Mr. HARPER's *Longfellow* and AUGUST BELMONT's *Kingfisher*, were very much exercised over what appeared to be a well-founded rumor that *Kingfisher* had backed out of the race. It was authoritively stated that the rumor is correct, and as a consequence no pools were sold last night. A great many of the sporting men appear to think there is something queer about the transaction. One well-known sport was heard to exclaim, in the tone of a man whose prophecy had been verified, "the murder is out at last." Mr. HARPER has expressed his determination, in case that his horse has "a walk over," to run him, if the day be fine, against *Lexington's* time. If the race between *Longfellow* and *Kingfisher* really proves a fizzle, pools will be sold at FORD's on *Kingfisher's* race against *Lexington's* time.

A Man Bitten by a Rattlesnake in Connecticut.

Mr. DWIGHT BEECHER, a young man about twenty-five years of age, residing in Bristol, Conn., was bitten by a rattlesnake, Sunday, and it is feared may not recover from the effects of the bite. The Hartford *Post* says that he was getting over a fence and unwittingly placed his hand on the head of the serpent, which lay extended along the top of the rail. In an instant he was struck on the third finger of the right hand by the poisonous fangs. The wounded man placed tobacco and salt on the wound, and hurried to Dr. AUSTIN's, where the finger was lanced and an endeavor made to extract the poison from the wound by sucking. Whisky in large doses was also administered until the patient became stupefied. The right arm to the elbow was badly swollen and turned purple, and the lips and tongue were somewhat swollen. His recovery is doubtful.

Election of a Delegate to the Central Committee.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting last evening for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Central Committee, in place of ROBT. UTLEY, resigned. Mr. THOMAS C. ACTON occupied the chair. Mr. JOHN J. TOWNSEND was unanimously elected delegate to the Central Committee.

The Returning Turners.

The Turner Festival having been concluded by a grand reunion at Meserole-street, on Wednesday night, the delegates from the adjoining cities left Brooklyn yesterday. They were escorted by the local organizations to the point of embarkation, at the foot of Broadway, and heartily cheered as they departed.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

DAVID FULTON, a commission merchant, doing business at No. 34 Harrison-street, was arrested, yesterday, on a bench warrant issued by Judge BLATCHFORD directing him to appear at the Northern District to answer an indictment for smuggling nutmegs. He was held in $2,500 bail.

At the inquest held by Coroner YOUNG in the case of FANNIE ELLIS, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol by MICHAEL QUINN, the jury severely censured JOHN DOWNS, the employer of QUINN, for gross carelessness. DOWNS gave QUINN the pistol to clean when it was unloaded, and, it is supposed, loaded it when it was returned to him. During his absence QUINN, who had not seen it loaded, took it up and was oiling it when the fatal accident occurred.

Yesterday afternoon, while on duty near a fire in Norfolk-street, Officer REILLY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was assaulted by RICHARD SMITH and had his uniform badly torn. He arrested him and was about to convey him to the Station-house, when THOMAS DOWLING attempted to rescue the prisoner, and in the struggle was badly cut in the face and head. They were finally brought before Judge KOCH and held for trial.

FRANCIS NICHOLAS, who was arrested on Monday on a warrant issued by Commissioner OSBORNE, charged with smuggling cigars from Havana, and who was subsequently released on bail, was rearrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal KEHOE, for conspiring to bring smuggled cigars to this port. Commissioner SHIELDS committed him, in default of $5,000 bail.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, JOHN WILLIAMS pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months; JOHN BYRNES, for grand larceny, two years and six months; GEORGE GILBERT pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and sentence was suspended; CHARLES BRUNNER, for grand larceny, one year in the State Prison; ANNIE BROWN, for grand larceny, two years in the State Prison.

The case of CHARLES H. HILNER, mate of the *Europa*, against the ship *J. L. Bowen*, for the recovery of salvage money in bringing her into this port some months since, her crew having mutinied, was up in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

E. GOBIN, a Frenchman, forty-six years of age, at St. Luke's Hospital, recovering from an accident, accidentally swallowed his artificial teeth, while eating his dinner yesterday, and death by strangulation occurred before his condition was discovered and a surgeon could reach him. An inquest will be held in the case by Coroner YOUNG this morning.

The Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club has recently received from Mr. ASHBURY two handsome colored lithographs, representing the *Cambria* in two different scenes. One represents the yacht starting from Queenstown, and the other shows her beating against the wind in mid-ocean.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner HERRMAN, in the case of Luke Deenman, who died from an injury received by being struck with a base-ball bat by WM. MACKLIN, as previously reported in the TIMES. A verdict was rendered against MACKLIN, who has not yet been arrested.

JOSEPH SENCASTER, the Pole who was stabbed in front of his residence, No. 14 Baxter-street, by QUIMBO APPO, the Chinaman, on Tuesday, is thought to be rapidly improving, and in no immediate danger. The Chinese assailant is still in custody, to await the result of the injuries.

CATHARINE KELLY, of No. 210 West Thirty-second-street, was found dead in bed at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by her husband, who lay down beside the body again, and did not get up to report the death until 9 o'clock. It was found, upon investigation, that the woman had died from intemperance.

The notorious CHAUNCEY MASON, of No. 87 Amity-street, was brought before Judge SHANDLEY, yesterday, on a charge of breaking into the store of ABRAHAM ESLATER, of No. 176 Waverley-place, on the 1st of March, and stealing satin worth $5,000. He pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial, without bail.

At a largely-attended meeting of Bricklayers' Union No. 2, last evening, at No. 295 Third-avenue, the members unanimously resolved that on and after the 21st inst. their wages should be increased to $4 50 per day. They at present receive $4 a day, for ten hours work.

Front-street, between Beekman-street and Peck-slip, is in wretched condition. The pavement is sunken so that vehicles have great difficulty in passing. They are frequently blocked, causing great vexation and delay to merchants in shipping goods.

SOLOMON FIELD was arrested at his house in Brooklyn, E. D., upon a warrant for embezzlement. It is alleged that the prisoner, who was Secretary of a building association in Baltimore, drew the sum of $2,500 from the Treasurer and appropriated it to his own use.

ANDRE LANDRE, a native of France, who fell from a fourth-floor window of No. 52 West Twenty-eighth-street, on the night of the 30th ult., died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. Coroner YOUNG held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Old Stock Exchange, on Broad-street, has been undergoing extensive repairs, which will be completed by the 1st of September. They consist more in painting and refurnishing than any radical alteration. The expense is estimated at $60,000.

United States Senator JAMES W. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire; Congressman J. LAWRENCE GETZ, of Reading, Penn.; Gen. KILPATRICK, of New-Jersey, and Hon. DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

FRANCIS BOHLE, of No. 80 Ridge-street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received on the previous night by jumping from a third-story window of his house while under the influence of liquor.

PATRICK REILLY, of No. 81 Roosevelt-street, who was injured on Wednesday by a telegraph pole falling on him while engaged in setting it at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue, died yesterday of his injuries.

OSMAND BUTLER, who lives in Thirty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue, while cutting hay for his horses, last night, had his left hand caught in the machine and two of his fingers cut off. He was taken to Mt. Sinai Hospital.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, WARREN WRIGHT was convicted of personating an officer, and endeavoring to obtain furniture from MARY HALL, of No. 156 West Thirty-sixth-street.

Immense crowds of persons thronged the *Agriculturist* office, on Broadway, opposite the City Hall Park, yesterday, to see the magnificent assortment of gladioluses there exhibited. The display is one of the finest ever presented.

AMELIA TROW, aged three years, died yesterday, at the residence of her parents, at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue, from burns received by her clothing accidentally taking fire on the previous day.

Gen. G. W. CASS, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Mayor S. S. DAVIS, of Cincinnati; Major J. M. KNAPP, of Auburn; Hon. WM. BITTLE, of Philadelphia, and Dr. GATLING, of Hartford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mayor DAVIS, of Cincinnati, paid a visit to Mayor HALL, at the latter's office, yesterday, and will visit the various departments today, under escort of G. D. CARDOZO, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau.

The new French regiment is rapidly filling up. It has already organized a band, and in order to raise a fund for equipping it, a grand concert is to be given to-morrow night at Irving Hall. It promises to be a brilliant affair.

Congressman CLINTON L. MERRIAM, of Locust Grove, N. Y.; Gen. A. J. MYER, of the United States Army, Chief of the Signal Service, and Gen. D. W. ADAMS, of Alabama, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, aged fifteen years, of No. 11½ Goerck-street, while at work last evening, at No. 7 Beaver-street, had his left arm caught and crushed in a printing press. He was taken home.

JOSEPH ROSENSTEIN, of No. 297 Broome-street, and BERNARD ROGERS, of No. 30 Stanton-street, were held in $1,000 bail, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

The annual match between the New-York and St. George Cricket Clubs will be played on the grounds at the foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th inst.

Officer McEVOY, of Hartford, hastily summoned to this City the other day to attend the funeral of his brother, found the latter calmly sitting down to breakfast on his arrival.

Great quantities of Bartlett pears are now sold in the streets. A produce merchant arrived a few days ago from San Francisco with 300 baskets, which he quickly disposed of.

JOHN ALLEN, aged twelve years, of No. 241 Delancey-street, was accidentally drowned, yesterday, in the East River, at the foot of Stanton-street. The body has not been recovered.

The German Piano-makers' Union met last evening at Coburger Hall, No. 10 Stanton-street, and completed the arrangements for their annual picnic and festival.

MARY CRELY, aged five years, fell from the roof of her home, No. 404 East Fourteenth-street, at about 8 o'clock last evening. She was severely injured about the head.

Judge RICHARD BUSTEED, of Alabama; Col. J. H. MADDOX, of Maryland, and Capt. CHAS. PORTER, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Judge JOHN ROWELL, of Georgia; Hon. A. J. SNIDER, of Louisiana, and Hon. H. C. BRINDLEY, of Tennessee, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

United States Senator CHAS. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, and Gen. G. LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, are at the Brevoort House.

The first bales of new cotton from New-Orleans have arrived in this City during the past few days.

There is a glut in the peach market. The finest baskets only bring $1.

Capt. J. M. LANCASTER, of the United States Army, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rev. TELFAIR HODGSON, of the University of Alabama, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, N. J., is at the St. James Hotel.

Music at the City Hall Park at 5½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning WILLIAM H. QUINN, residing at the corner of Fulton and Schenectady avenues, attempted to whip his wife. Her screams, however, attracted the attention of THOS. GORMAN, who rushed to her rescue, but for his interference was stabbed twice in the leg by QUINN, who then fled from the house. He was afterward arrested.

The Commissioners of Charities have resolved not to admit vagrants to the County Alms-house, and have moreover informed the Justices of the Peace that they must not commit such characters there, as it is in violation of the statute. There are at present 686 persons in the County institutions at Flatbush.

JOHN BARD LEAPE, a dealer in diamonds, residing at No. 427 Nineteenth-street, while on his way home from New-York, about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, was assaulted by two men, at the corner of Second-avenue and Ninth-street, and robbed of $89 and a gold watch. The ruffians escaped.

The Evergreen Cemetery was sold at auction, yesterday, for $130,000, to Mr. DEXTER M. BEARD. The sale was made to satisfy a judgment in the hands of Mr. BEARD, which was obtained about six months ago. The matter has been in litigation for several years past.

LONG ISLAND.

It is reported that the South-side Railroad have commenced surveys on a portion of their road, near Jamaica, which will result in an abandonment of the part of the road that runs through that town, and the laying out, instead, of a track through Berlin. If this is done it will effectually settle the Jamaica Railroad difficulty.

The Flushing and North-side Railroad have put in a new patent switch at the junction of the two branches near Flushing, so that no matter how the switch may be set, trains passing in either direction keep the track.

An accident occurred yesterday to the [illegible] of the Main-street draw-bridge on the [illegible] by the sudden closing of the draw, by which his foot and ankle were badly crushed.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The report that the Commissioners having charge of the new Boulevards in Westchester County, intend to erect a double tier bridge from the Yonkers side of the Bronx to West Mount Vernon, has been authoritatively denied. They intend building a stone bridge which will cost about $60,000.

LOUIS CHRIST, a baker, doing business in Harlem, was arrested yesterday, taken before Justice BROWNE, of Morrisania, and held to bail in $2,000 on a charge of defrauding LOUIS DEHL, of Mott Haven, out of $200 worth of flour.

STATEN ISLAND.

A circular notice has been sent to the friends and stockholders of the Staten Island and Elizabeth Ferry Company, of a meeting which is to be held in Elizabeth, next Saturday, for the purpose of organizing a new line of ferry-boats between Staten Island and New-York City.

Mr. MENCHI, of Clifton, who was so severely injured by the explosion of the *Westfield*, and whose life was for a time despaired of, is now recovering, and the doctors think he will soon be entirely restored to health.

NEW-JERSEY.

Residents of the less thickly built parts of Jersey City, on the Heights, have purchased dark lanterns for the use of the police. Thieves often hide in the hedges and other dark places where it is impossible to discover them in the dark.

Early yesterday morning a fire damaged an unoccupied house, No. 58 Pennsylvania-avenue, Newark, to the extent of $2,500; fully insured. The family of Mr. HAMLIN, who owns the dwelling, is out of town, and the origin of the fire is a mystery.

The Essex County Board of Freeholders yesterday voted the $35,000 necessary to pay their half of the $70,000 required for the purchase of the Bridge over the Passaic at the foot of Bridge-street. Many of the Freeholders were opposed to the purchase.

A little boy, WM. KELLEY, living at South Second and Provost streets, Jersey City, while playing on the dock at the foot of South Second-street, yesterday, fell in and was drowned.

A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the Erie Railway Foundry, at the east end of Bergen Tunnel, Jersey City. The damage, principally on the buildings, will amount to $2,000.

Burglars attempted to rob the house of Mr. JOHN SCHMIDT, on Market and Catherine streets, Newark, early yesterday morning, but were driven away without securing any plunder.

A new cricket club, composed entirely of Englishmen, has been formed in Jersey City. It is to be known as the "British-American Cricket Club."

Mr. HENRY BURDEN, an old gentleman, living in Bayonne, left his home on Sunday last and has not since been seen. Foul play is feared.

A mad dog was, yesterday, shot in the Broad-street Depot of the Newark and New-York Railroad, Newark.

Robberies have become so numerous about Somerville that the citizens have organized a Vigilance Committee.

There are twelve-year old drunkards in Newark.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Navy Department has ordered W. H. Jaques to coast survey duty, Midshipmen Pennington, Ward, Galloway, Elliott, McCrea, Wilson, Burnett, Irwin, Plunkett, Foster, La Farar, McIntosh and Weber to the *California*.

Lieut. Henry Jackson, Seventh Cavalry, has been ordered to report to the Chief of the Signal Office. The order assigning Miller to duty there has been revoked.

[Advertisement.]

Be wise in time and avoid the possibility of danger, by using only PRATT's Astral Oil.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hermann	Aug. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Anglia	Aug. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
France	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M....For France, via Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, at 11½ A. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 10.—*In steam-ship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Miss Dew, Thos. Dew and wife, Law. Hindsen, C. P. Smith, R. McKean, wife and son, Mariam Guitteau, E. Schiffman, Mr. Robeslin, Mrs. Boeswisk and child, Jas. Black and wife, Paul Podogh, Jas. Cruikshanks, Walter Middleton, Peter Smith, Jas. Lyden, A. Selander, Richard Edgehill, Jas. Hanaton, Annie Waldren, Master John Kendall, L. G. Nilson, John Cantwell, Miss C. Byron.

AUG. 10.—*In steam-ship Australia, from Glasgow.*—J. C. Vernam, Samuel A. Comfort, Mrs. Comfort, Chas. E. Hoe, Mrs. Hoe, H. N. Soarez, Jerome Hartmann, Thomas T. Hartmann, Rev. W. Randolph, Mrs. Randolph, John Maxwell, Mrs. Maxwell, Jessie Maxwell, Edward Maxwell, F. W. Callender, Samuel Mullen, Mrs. Wm. Corning, Miss A. Corning, Mrs. M. McNab and 2 children, Mrs. E. E. Chamberlain, George Chamberlain, Mrs. M. Moffat, David Moffat, Wm. McKenzie, Mrs. Thompson, Isabella Anthony, Andrew McPherson, Richard A. Miller, John Robertson, Clarence H. Robertson, John Enright, Robert McKechnie, Chas. B. Robinson, Mrs. Klauch, Geo. Vanders, Miss Verbeck, Anton Miller, Thomas Lancey, Rev. C. C. Chamberlain, Alfred Bunclark, Wm. J. Hewitt, Mary E. Hewitt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:06 | Sun sets....7:04 | Moon rises....12:48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3:28 | Gov. Island....4:17 | Hell Gate....6:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Helvetia, (Br.,) Griggs, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana and Nassau, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Rapidan, Whitehurst, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Barks T. F. Whiton, Carver, Cork for orders, Carver & Barnes; Harry Booth, Chase, Stettin, James E. Ward & Co.; Nuevo Boriquen, (Sp.,) Salas, Barcelona, P. Harmony's Nephew & Co.; Minnie Cameron, (Br.,) Symons, Picton, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Shasta, Brown, Oporto, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Laura Gertrude, Fisk, Galveston, Snow & Burgess; Brudenel, (Br.,) Gordon, Georgetown, G. H. Brewer; Jovan Eduard, (Sp.,) Mauler, Barcelona, E. Puig & Co.; Robert Mowe, Abbott, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Salcar, (Br.,) Bahr, Boca del Toro, G. Wessels; Marguerite, (Br.,) Gaun, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Son.

Schrs. Setagawa, Wold, Point-a-Pitre, B. J. Wenberg; John F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; Thomas Wiman, Morgan, Keyport, Joseph Eneas; Gesine, (Ger.,) Uffen, Konigsberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; P. Blake, (Br.,) Sheridan, St. Kitts, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Airuna, (Br.,) Mitchell, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; L. Warren, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., Thomas [illegible] & Co.; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Sloop Report, Hunt, New-Haven.
Canal-boat J. Greenway, Grant, South Amboy.
Barge North America, Dixon, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Assyria, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow July 25 and Moville 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds during the entire passage, accompanied by fog and heavy weather.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Titan, (Br.,) Buchanan, Sidney, C. B., 5 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow July 29 and Moville 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Ship Cornet, (of Boston,) Bray, San Francisco May 2, with mdse. to Russell, Howe & Co. Was 25 ds. to the equator in the Pacific, crossed in lon. 122 W., 22 ds. to Cape Horn 28 ds. from thence to the equator in the Atlantic 20 ds., crossed in lon. 42 W., from thence to port 21 ds.; have had light winds except to the west of the Cape 3 ds, had a heavy gale from the N. W., blowing away lower maintopsail and split foresail; took a pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 7, off Barnegat 8th inst.

Ship Rhine, Jordan, London and Isle of Wight 48 ds., with mdse. and 40 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light S. W. and N. W. winds the entire passage, with much fog; was 17 ds. W. of the Banks; had a pilot on board 5 ds.

Bark Emilia Ciampo, (Ital.,) Jacomino, Antwerp 47 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to A. F. Agresta. Had rough weather; was 20 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Carie, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Vance, Windsor, N. S., to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Eunice, (Br.,) Sulevan, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig R. Ingham, Forester, Boston, to R. Murray, Jr.

Schr. Kate Brigham, McNair, Hartlepool 52 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Had light winds and calms entire passage; was 22 ds. W. of the Banks.

Schr. Annie Barr, Wheeler, Aspinwall 18 ds., in ballast to master; had fine weather, and was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Annie Valentine, Baylis, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.
Schr. Niger, Thompson, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Borden, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary Marshall, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Eliza, Humphrey, Bristol, with oil to Thos Hunt.
Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. O. F. Hawley, Bayles, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Easley, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Shields, Waite, Pittston, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, Pawtucket, for Rondout.
Schr. Golden Ray, Mills, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Only Son, Erickson, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Smith, Albany, for Bridgeport.
Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Port Johnson, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Port Johnson, for Providence.
Schr. H. Van Buren, Seavey, Port Johnson, for Salem.
Schr. Amelia Haynes, Bowen, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Willard Phillips, Hawkins, Newburg, for Salem.
Schr. James McDevitt, McDivett, Elizabethport, for New-London.
Schr. J. E. Potts, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Wm. Thomas, White, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Adelia Felicia, Mott, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. T. W. Seymour, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munroe, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Anson Brown, Brown, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Exertion, Green, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Mayflower, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Bristol.
Schr. Wm. B. Knowles, Lothrop, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Rose, Shute, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.
Schr. Kate Mitchell, Eastman, Gardiner, with lumber to James Murray.
Schr. Abner Taylor, Dodge, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester, with fish to Jas. A. Stetson.
Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Fred Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Miller, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. John Hickey, Parker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rodgers, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Charm, Baker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Staten Islander, Ball, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. White Rock, Hubbie, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Hillsboro, N. B., with plaster for Newark.
Schr. Eugene, Phillips, Wellfleet, with oil to order.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Lee, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. J. H. Northam, Bennett, Rondout, for Lynn.
Schr. Herbert Manton, Lewis, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Telegraph, Steele, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. J. R. McRee, Wilson, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. Union, Baker, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Raven, Densworth, Elizabethport, for Bangor.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. E. H. King, Eaton, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Isaac Rich, Rich, Rondout, for Belfast.
Schr. Amelia, Carberry, Albany, for Manhasset.
Schr. Mary Price, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Louisa, Stevens, Albany, for Norwich.
Schr. Tulip, Kelly, Albany, for Bridgeport.
Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Cromwell.
Schr. Jas. Brainard, McCarty, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Susanna, Nickerson, New-Haven.
Schr. Martha Maria, Sweet, Providence.
Schr. Henrietta, Ryan, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Pointer, Mills, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Helen G. King, Burgess, New-London.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.
Schr. Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Wareham.
Schr. Little Charley, Reed, Greenport.
Schr. Ella Jane, Adams, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sea Bird, Baker, Fall River.
Schr. Onward, Green, Bridgeport.
Schr. Josephine, Cane, Bridgeport.
Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. Alice, Hawkins, Greenport.
WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; very hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Baltimore, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana, via Nassau; Rapidan, for Savannah; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, New-York; schr. Isabella, Wilmington.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 10.—Sld. steam-ship Virginia, for Philadelphia, and schr. M. M. Pate, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 10.—Passed in for Baltimore, steamer Liberty, from Havana; bark St. Lawrence, from Demerara; brigs Alpha, from Spain; Geo. Gilliner, from Ponce; Cleta, from St. Johns; W. H. Parks and schr. Irasita, from West Indies. Passed out bark Northwood.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 10.—Cld. schrs. Bowdoin, for Providence, and S. T. Knight, for Portland, and steam-ship Oriental, for Boston, and Hermann Livingston, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 10.—Arr. schrs. Chas. W. Holt, Georgetown, D. C., Boston, coal; Mary A. Rice, Bangor, Middletown; Rainbow, do., Port Johnson; Ida S. Burgess, do., Block Island, Newport, with loss of anchor; Maria Foss, do., New-York; Abbie S. Oakes, do., Pawtucket; Martha Weeks, Sunderland, Eddyville; Wm. M. Loan, Oregon, Rockland, New-York; Delaware, Thomaston, do.; Leader, do., New-London; Otranto, Ellsworth, Providence; Gipsey, Bonsell, St. John, do.; Edith May, Wellfleet, Philadelphia; George, Gray, Portland, for do.; sloop America, Rockport, Mass., New-Bedford.

Sld. all before reported excepting schrs. Ida S. Burgess, Delaware, Otranto, George and Hotchkiss.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The National line steam-ship England, Capt. Webster, from New-York July 29, touched at Queenstown yesterday and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Anchor-line steam-ship India, Capt. Munroe, from New-York July 29, touched at Moville today, en route for Glasgow.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
AND IMPORTERS OF
FINE WATCHES.

E. Remington & Sons
HAVE OPENED THEIR
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM FOR
Military and Sporting Breech-loaders
At No. 193 Broadway,
and offer a large stock of Remington Rifles, of patterns approved by the
UNITED STATES, FRENCH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS.
Also, Sporting Rifles, Military and Pocket Pistols, Rifle Cases, &c., in great variety. Will supply Governments and the Trade.
W. C. SQUIRE, Secretary.